The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE ETNA.

The Rumored Retirement of Earl Russell Contradicted.

Mr. Cobden on the American Question.

A Fleet of Blockade Runners Purchased

CASE OF THE PAMPERO.

Poor Prospects for the Peace Congress.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th November.

The *Columbia*, from Galway, and the *Virginia*, from Liverpool, took out advices to the afternoon of the 24th—the news *vid* Liverpool, per the *Etna*, is therefore barely one day later. Our files, however, are four days later.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EARL RUSSELL.

Earl RUSSELL was present at a Cabinet Council on the 23d ult., and this fact is regarded as additional evidence of the untruth of his reported retirement from the Cabinet. The *Daily News* also confirms the statement of the *Morning Post*, and says there is no truth whatever in the report that Earl RUSSELL was about to resign.

Cabinet Councils were of almost daily occurrence in London.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The various Counsel for the Crown in the *Alexandra* case concluded their arguments in favor of a new trial on the 23d ult., when it was announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment.

ANGLO-REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent in the Confederate camp at Chattanooga, dated Oct. 8. He says that among the various fruitless victories gained by the Confederates, those of Chickamauga and Bull Run will stand conspicuous—and that Chickamauga should have been nothing more than a bloody and unfruitful victory, will, when its details are fully known and deliberately weighed, be imputed to the General who chanced to command the troops that won it as one of the least pardonable blunders and short-comings of history.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH.

The report of the Hudson's Bay Company states that the construction of a line of telegraph from Canada to British Columbia has been found to be perfectly practicable, and the requisite negotiations on the subject are in progress with the Home Government as well as with the Governments of the two Colonies.

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT addressed three thousand of their constituents at Rochdale, on the night of Nov. 24. In the course of his speech, Mr. COBDEN referred as follows to American topics:

The attention of the country is rather given to the affairs of other nations than to its own. [Hear, hear.] We are something as a nation, as you would be in Rochdale as a borough, if your town council were pretty generally occupied in discussing the affairs of Preston, Blackburn, or Manchester, instead of their own. [Hear, hear.] That is the state of public opinion in this country, and it is curious enough that whilst we are devoting more than ever of our attention to foreign politics, we are still constantly professing the principle of non-intervention. We have non-intervention upon our lips, but there is always a desire for a little intervention in the corner of our hearts for some special object or other abroad. I do not charge this against any particular party or Government. We have all our little projects of intervention. Some will manage the affairs of the Americas; others will take in charge the regulation of the affairs of Poland; others are interested in Italy; and so it is that, in spite of the professions of non-intervention, we are, in fact, I think, as far as my observation goes, interfering more than ever in the affairs of foreign countries. Some people say it is the telegram. [Laughter.] They say that REUTER'S telegram is a daily morning dram; and it so stimulates the palate with some concussion of the brain from America, with a great battle in Poland or somewhere else, that they have not the taste for the simple aliments of which your domestic affairs are made up. [Cheers.] At the present moment there is a party in this country actively advocating an interference in the affairs of America. [Hear, hear.] When I say interference, I mean we have a party here who are advocating either recognition or something which means interference, if it means anything. [Hear, hear.] I have seen lately a report of two meetings of constituencies in the west of England—at Bristol and Plymouth—at which Liberal members, representing popular constituencies have been recommending that the Government should enter into arrangements with some foreign country in Europe, in order that they may recognise the South in America, and interfere to put an end to the war in that country. ["Very proper," and "No, no."] I observe that the idea which pervaded those members and their constituents was this, that this affair in America was to be settled in a peculiar way, according to the dictates of those particular parties. [Hear, hear.] From the beginning of this American war, this lamentable convulsion, from which you have suffered so much, one great and fundamental error in the conduct of statesmen and governments, and in the conduct of a large portion of the influential classes in this country has been, that they have made up their minds that there can be but one issue to this civil war in America, and that is a separation between the North and South. [Cheers.] I told you when I was here last, when that spirit was, if possible, even more ripe than it is now, *that I did not myself believe the war would issue in that way*, I have stated the same opinion since in the House of Commons, yet I declare to you that, taking what is called by a cant phrase in London—"society"—which means that upper ten thousand with which members of Parliament are liable to come into contact in the clubs and elsewhere, nineteen-twentieths of the ruling classes (if I may use the phrase) that you meet in those purlieus in London have been firmly convinced from the first that the civil war could only end in separation. [Hear, hear.] How far the wish was father to that thought I will not pretend to say. [Cheers.] I believe the conviction has been sincere; I believe it has been founded on the belief that, looking at the vast extent of territory occupied by the insurgents in this war, it was impossible that they could be subjugated by any forces that could be brought against them by the North. *But there has been a lamentable display of ignorance among those classes to which I refer, if we may judge by the organs of the press which may be considered the exponents of their views.* There have been errors in geography; mighty rivers, to which those in England can bear no comparison, with hundreds of miles of steam navigation, have been described in those leading organs as running into one river and into another, in utter disregard of the rules of geography. There are a number of great cities in America—cities of 100,000 and 150,000 inhabitants—which are among the largest shipping ports for raw produce in the world, in the interior of that country. In one of them I have seen a mile of steamboats moored side by side, and yet of those great cities, and that great commerce, forming part of the strength and resources of North America, the ruling classes in this country know nothing. You don't find them in books at Oxford and Cambridge, where your under-graduates are obliged to study before they can pass their examinations. *It is in utter ignorance of those resources that the opinion of the ruling classes in England has been come to. But I, whom accident perhaps more than anything else has made as well acquainted with the politics and geography of that country as with my own, I have never believed—and I believe now less than ever—that I shall ever live, or that anyone here will live, to see two separate nations within the confines of the present United States of America.* [Cheers.] I will tell you candidly that if it was not for one cause, I should consider as hopeless and as useless the attempt to subjugate the Southern States of America as the parties do upon whose views I have been commenting. It is the object with which the separation has been made that, in my opinion, renders the success of the Secessionists absolutely impossible—[hear, hear;]—and if the moral and intelligent population of this country had not been systematically misled upon that question, that they would have been unanimously of that conviction. [Hear, hear.] We are told in the House of Commons by one from whom it was almost incredible that it could have come,—once the great champion of democracy, once the great advocate all the rights and principles of the unsophisticated millions—that this civil war originated because the South wished to establish free trade principles and the North would not allow it. [Laughter.] I traveled in the United States in 1859, the year before that fatal shot was fired at Fort Sumter which has had such terrible reverberations ever since. I visited Washington during the session of Congress. Now I carry a flag wherever I go when I travel abroad, whether in France, America, Austria or Russia. I at once become the centre of all those who have strong convictions and purposes with reference to free-trade principles. [Hear, hear.] While I was at Washington I was disappointed at finding there was so little interest felt on the free-trade question. There was no party formed, no public agitation, no discussion whatever upon the subject. The ground, the political field, was wholly occupied by one question, and that question was Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I will mention an illustrative fact which I have not seen referred to, and to my mind it is conclusive on this subject. In December, 1860, when Congress was sitting, and when the country was in the agony of suspense, fearing this impending rupture, Congress appointed a Committee, consisting of thirty-three members, being a representative from every State then in the Union, and that Committee sat from Dec. 11, 1860, to January 14, 1861. It was called the Committee of Thirty-three, and was instructed to inquire into the perilous state of the Union, and to try and devise some means by which the catastrophe of secession could be averted. I have a report of the proceedings of that Committee. I believe there is not another report in this country; I have reason to know so. There are forty pages. I have read every line. The representatives of the Slave States were invited by the representatives of the Free States, to state candidly and frankly what were the terms which they required in order that they might continue peaceably in the Union, and in every page you see their propositions brought forward. From beginning to end of these forty pages, there is not one syllable said about tariff or taxation. [Cheers.] From beginning to end there is not a grievance alleged but that which is connected with the maintenance of Slavery. There are propositions calling upon the North to give increased security to the maintenance of that institution. They are invited to extend the area of Slavery, to make laws by which fugitive slaves shall be given up. They are pressed to make treaties with foreign Powers by which those Powers should be required to give up slaves. But from beginning to end no grievance was alleged but what is connected with Slavery. [Hear, hear.] It is Slavery, Slavery, Slavery, from beginning to end. [Hear, hear.] Is it not astonishing in the face of facts like these, that any one could have the temerity, with any regard to decency or any sense of self-respect, to get up in the House of Commons and say that the secession of the Southern States has been on a question of free trade and protection? [Cheers.] This is a war to extend and perpetuate human Slavery. [Prolonged applause.] It is a war not to defend Slavery as it was left by their ancestors—a thing to be retained, and to be apologized for. It is a war to establish a slave empire, where Slavery shall be made the corner-stone of the social system, where it shall be defended and justified on scriptural and ethnological grounds. [Cheers.] I say God pardon the men who, in this year of grace, 1863, should think that such a project as that should be crowned with success. [Cheers.] Now you know why I have from the first never believed it possible that the South could succeed, and I have not founded that faith merely on moral instincts which teach us to repudiate the idea that anything so infernal should succeed. No. *It is because in this world the virtues and the forces go together, and the vices and weaknesses are inseparable.* [Applause.] *It is, therefore, I felt certain that this project never could succeed.* [Great applause.] For now is it? Here is a community with nearly half of the population slaves, and they are attempting to fight another community where every working man is a free man.

* * * *I say it is an aristocratic rebellion against a democratic Government.* [Applause.] That is the title I would give to it. In all history, when you have had the aristocracy pitted against the people in a physical force and conflict, the aristocracy have always gone down under the heavy blows of the democracy. [Hear, hear.] When I speak thus, let nobody say I am, therefore, indifferent to the process of misery, and devastation, and ruin and bloodshed that is now going on. No; my indignation against the South is that they fired the first shot, and made themselves responsible for these results. I take, probably, a stronger view than most people of this country—and certainly a stronger view than anybody in America—of the vast sacrifices of life and of economical comfort and resources which must follow to the North from this struggle. They are mistaken if they think they can carry on a civil war like this, drawing a million of men from productive industry to be engaged in the processes of destruction—to spend two or three hundred millions sterling—they are deluded if they think they can carry on a war like that without a terrible collapse, sooner or later, and a dreadful prostration in every part of the community. [Hear, hear.] That being so makes me still more intolerant of the cause. But of the result I have no more doubt than of any subject which lies in the future. Now I would ask you why do some people wish the United States should be cut in two? *They think it desirable it should be weakened.* Will that view bear discussion for a moment? I hold not. I am of the opinion which our statesmen were in the time of CANNING, who thought it desirable for Europe that America should be strong, because it would thereby prevent European powers from interfering in American affairs. That has been the case hitherto. The country has prospered, and it has never come to interfere with European politics, while it has kept European Governments from interfering in other American States which have been less prosperous or less orderly than the United States. What has followed of this disruption? You have France going into Mexico, and Spain to St. Domingo. There are horrors unutterable going on in St. Domingo, because Spain has invaded that country—[hear, hear]—with a view to reconquest. And the French Emperor has embarked on a career in Mexico, which I will characterize as the greatest mistake he has ever made. [Loud Applause.] Those enterprises would never have been undertaken if the United States had not been in this difficulty, and it is the least creditable part of these enterprises that they have been undertaken because America was weak. [Hear, hear.] It only required that the North should have been a little weaker to have enabled those silly people who are going about the country to have carried their project, and to have induced England and France to interfere to settle the rebellion. [Hear.] Is that desirable? [Cheers.] Don't you think we have enough to do at home? Do you suppose that Europe has so little to do that she can afford to cross over to America to set that country in order? What is the meaning of the utterances we have heard lately from the French Emperor with regard to the project for a European Congress? The arrangements of the treaty of Vienna—to use the Emperor's own words—are "torn to tatters." That is not a consolatory thought for us who have fought for many years and have spent a thousand millions in that war, and now we are told that the treaty for which we fought has been torn to tatters. At all events, we may take this to mean that Europe has enough to do at home without going to interfere in America.

Mr. COBDEN then reprehended recent proceedings in Japan and China, and concludes thus: I have heard in all directions that it is an unanswerable argument so far as you are concerned in Lancashire, that the conduct, manliness, gratitude and the self-respect with which you have borne the ordeal through which you have passed does commend you to the favorable consideration of those who have power of enlarging the political franchise of the country. [Cheers.] I think what you are going through will have another salutary consequence. It is a cruel suspense to which you are subjected with cotton at 30d. or 2s. per pound instead of 5d. or 6d. Be assured that that is every day working its own cure, and is a way to place the great industry of this country upon a much more secure foundation hereafter than it has been before. [Cheers.] The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester—I am not connected with it, therefore I speak as an outsider, one that has been a looker-on—I think that Association has rendered a service to this district and to humanity which probably it will be hardly possible to trace through future ages, in the diffusion of cotton seed through that portion of the world where cotton can be grown, and by making the natives acquainted with the use of the machinery necessary to clean it. [Hear, hear.] By that means I have no doubt that an addition to your supply of cotton will sooner or later come from the valley of the Mississippi from free-grown African labor. [Cheers.] I sincerely hope there will never again be a cotton seed planted with a view to your future supply by a slave in America. [Cheers.] From these sources you are sure and certain that you will be supplied with that essential article of your comfort and prosperity, to a larger extent, on better terms and on a more secure basis than ever you have had before. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kindness with which you have listened to me, and I only wish we had all been a little more comfortable than we have been. [The honorable gentleman sat down amid prolonged applause.]

Mr. BRIGHT confined himself entirely to local topics in his speech, only referring indirectly to American topics.

REBEL VESSELS.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Evening Scotsman, Nov. 26.

Last week three Clyde steamers were reported as sold for the purpose of being employed as blockade runners. These were the *Caledonia*, well-known on the Stranraer station, but lately running between Glasgow and Rothesay, for which she has been fitted with new boilers and feathering floats, and now sails well; saloon steamer *Iona*, the finest finished and swiftest steamer on the Clyde, built this year for Messrs. D. HUTCHISON & Co's West Highland line, and which plied during the Summer on the Glasgow and Ardrishaig route; and the saloon steamer *Fairy*, another of Messrs. D. HUTCHISON & Co.'s West Highland line, which plied from Oban round Staffa and Iona. The price obtained for the *Iona* was £20,000. The *Fairy*, it will be remembered, was this season placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, on his visit to Oban during the tour round the Scottish coast in Her Majesty's ship *Racoon*. Like the *Iona*, she is a handsomely-fitted vessel, and on Saturday went down the river on a trial of speed, which was to regulate the sum to be paid for her. There are, besides two new steamers at present fitting out for the same trade,—namely, the *Nola*, 780 tons, a sister to the *City of Petersburgh* and *Lord Clyde*, which left the Clyde lately; and the *Arrow*, 200 tons, a sister to the *Presto*, *Dare* and *Will-o-the-Wisp*, which have sailed within the last four weeks. *Should the demand continue at this rate there will soon be scarcely a swift steamer left on the Clyde. The steamboat owners never before had such a harvest, some of their steamers having been sold for nearly double their original cost, and that after a season's use.*

THE PAMPERO.

From the Glasgow Herald, Nov. 21.

We understand that the screw steamer *Pampero*, recently launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. THOMSON, and presently lying at Lancefield Quay, Broomielaw, is likely to be the subject of controversy. Our readers will recollect that some correspondence took place lately between the Government and the Emancipation Society here regarding the *Pampero*, which we are informed, will be ready for sea in the course of a fortnight. A large number of workmen have been busy completing the ship since she was launched, and we understand that instructions have been received here from the Crown authorities to detain the *Pampero* in the meantime. Last night at half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty's gunboat *Bullfinch* arrived in the harbor, for the purpose of keeping watch over the supposed Confederate ship, and was moored to buoys in the stream opposite the *Pampero*. The owners of the *Pampero* deny that there are any war "fixings" about her; and they allege, we believe, that she differs little, if at all, from those merchant ships of which so many are constructed in the Clyde every year.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Herald, Nov. 24.

The Confederate Cotton Loan was firmer at 57 to 59, a few transactions having taken place on favorable rumors respecting the position of the South. During business hours, however, no direct information was received.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Daily News* confirms the statement of the *Morning Post* that England will not accede to the proposed Congress. It understands that the French Government will shortly receive a clear statement of the grounds on which the English Government feels compelled to decline to accept the Congress.

La France says that all the Continental Powers had acceded in principle to the Congress, except Austria—which Government had not made known its decision.

The reply of Russia had been received. It is said to be courteous and conciliatory, but asks for information as to the subjects to be discussed.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DISPUTE.

The agitation in Germany in regard to the claim of the Prince of Augustenberg to the Dukedom of Holstein appeared to be on the increase.

Austria and Prussia are said to have raised objections to the claims of the Prince.

Meetings in favor of the Prince's claims were being held in Hamburg, Frankfort, Leipsic, Hanover &c., almost daily, and the formation of volunteer corps was openly advocated.

It is said the Prussian Government had agreed to send troops into Holstein immediately, while the two great German Powers are to place a supporting army corps in motion at once.

The London *Times* admits the possibility of a successful insurrection in Holstein, but it calls on the Great Powers to demand that there shall be no Prussian or Federal invasion.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse on the 24th was dull. Rentes closed at 67 15.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals repeat the rumor that Gen. DULCE had demanded the dispatch of 30,000 men to San Domingo.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A proclamation of the National Government had just been issued at Warsaw, denying the rumors proceeding from Russian sources that the Poles were on the point of laying down their arms. The proclamation announces a continuance of the war as the only means of saving the country. It also states that the forces of the insurrection are on the increase, and that the Russians had proved themselves unable to govern otherwise than by fire and sword.

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan say that a French officer had been murdered by the Japanese; that immediate reparation was demanded, and that war by the combined English and French forces was generally expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds were steady. Consols closed on the 24th 92¾@¾.

The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates.

American securities dull and lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24—A. M.

COTTON.—A firmer tone and a better demand have prevailed and prices are rather higher than on Friday last. Sales of Monday and Tuesday about 14,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday buyers evinced rather more disposition to operate and a small business was transacted at the decline of last week. The tone was more cheerful than on Friday last.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, [SPENCE & Co. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: Flour, good qualities, scarce and fully as dear. Wheat very firm, and generally 1d.@2d. per cental dearer. Winter Red, 8s. @8s 10d.; Extra Red, 8s. 10d.@9s. 3d.; White, 8s.@10s. Corn steady, at 29s. per 480 lbs. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCH & Co. report: Beef quiet, but unchanged. Pork dull. Bacon in moderate request, at late rates. Butter in good request, but fine a shade easier. Lard more active, and 3d. dearer. Tallow quiet, at 42s.@43s. for N. A.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady at the late advance. Coffee—No sales. Rice steady. Linseed and Fish Oils inactive. Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine flat. Petroleum quiet; sales of refined at 1s. 10d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. WHEAT generally 1s. per quarter dearer, and FLOUR also rather against buyers. SUGAR continues brisk and 6d.@1s. above last week. COPPER firmer. TEA steady. RICE tending upward. TALLOW quiet, 42s. 9d. CRUDE PETROLEUM, 1s. 11d. for refined. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d. FRENCH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 65s.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The *Times* says the British Cabinet gave the most serious attention to the proposed Congress, but with the greatest respect for the Emperor of the French, resolved on courteously declining.

The *Times* believes that other Governments will follow England's example.

The Holstein question creates a continued uneasiness. It is rumored that Russia desires to intervene.

It is stated in the naval intelligence of the *Times* that the Channel fleet will shortly sail from Spithead for Copenhagen, to do honor to His Majesty CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, on the occasion of the coronation.

The *Daily News* says it is reported that a number of ships are to be at once brought forward for foreign service, including four or five frigates, besides the *Cæsar* and *Duncan*, line-of-battle-ships.

Four large Blakeley guns have been brought from Low Moor Works to Woolwich for a Government proof; they weigh twenty tons each, and are said to be for the Russian Government.

The *Germania* and *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th. The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the 26th.

COTTON—Sales on Wednesday and Thursday 28,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters. Markets closing buoyant and a trifle higher.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanging.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—P. M.

Consols for Money, 92¾.

American Securities firmer.

SUGAR still advancing.

Arrival of the Bremen.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, Nov. 25, arrived at this port last evening. Her news is anticipated by the advices brought by the *Etna*.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Why the Assault on Knoxville Failed—The Rebel Loss 600 Men—A Cavalry Skirmish at Ringgold—The Situation Before Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 9 furnishes the following:

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. LONGSTREET has raised the siege of Knoxville, in consequence of heavy reinforcements received by BURNSIDE.

On Friday night our forces fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made. The work of putting the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Col. OWEN. Our loss at Knoxville was 600, principally in HOOD's division. Col. RUFF, of Georgia, was killed. Col. FISHER, of Mississippi, was seriously wounded. Capt. DUNN, of Gen. LONGSTREET's Staff, was wounded. An assault on the 29th failed in consequence of forged orders recalling Gen. ANDERSON's brigade.

DALTON, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The enemy's cavalry appeared yesterday at Ringgold, but being attacked by our cavalry, under GRIGSBY, were driven a mile beyond town.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A brisk fire between Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg, opened this morning. The Yankees have ceased firing on Sumter. They are altering their batteries and intrenching Gregg eastward. Our monitor has timber-work around her sides to protect her from torpedoes. Our batteries keep up a slow fire upon the enemy's working parties. Slow fires are kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The steamers *St. Patrick* and *Schuyler* have arrived, the former from Memphis.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Gen. VEATCH and Staff were busy mustering volunteer companies into the service. Seven full companies were mustered in on the 7th; and as many more would be on the next day. Gen. VEATCH had extended the day of grace to the 12th.

The steamer *Sallie List* had arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas River. She reports that the steamer *Emma* was fired into en route from Duval's Bluff to Jacksonport. A Major and Captain were wounded.

A skirmish occurred on the Little Rock Railroad between a party of Nationals repairing the road and a band of guerrillas, in which several were killed. The guerrillas were repulsed.

The steamer *Fannie McBride* sunk below Fort Pillow on the 6th. She was valued at $30,000.

The steamer *McClellan* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d from BRAZOS, TEXAS, bringing Gen. BANKS and Staff.

The steamboat *Clara Bell* has arrived with 1,100 packages of vegetables for the Sanitary Commission.

The Memphis cotton market was inactive. Sales 146 bales at 50c.@70c.

The steamer *Pike* brought 266 bales, the *St. Patrick* 40 bales, and the *Continental* a large lot of cotton.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Change in Position.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same position precisely as before the advance.

The reports that Gen. LEE has thrown a force across the Rapidan are incorrect.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday; Dec. 9.

The monitor *Sangamon* sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this morning on the steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. LIVINGSTON.

The Whereabouts of John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The *Journal* has advices, which it credits, that the rebel Gen. MORGAN was in Cumberland County, Ky., on the morning of the 7th, in company with five of his officers, proceeding toward Dixie.

Fire at Amboy, Illinois.

AMBOY, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 10.

A fire broke out in the basement of the City Hall this morning, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the City. Ten or fifteen buildings were destroyed. Loss about $35,000.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Gov. CURTIN to-day received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the Government declines to adopt suggestions made some weeks ago upon the subject of recruiting. No new organizations are allowed, except a few companies to fill incomplete regiments. A general order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant-General, defining the plan of recruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrollment districts and subdistricts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers. The deficiency of Pennsylvania being in proportion to her population less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped that by a vigorous effort her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. D. Caldwell, Dunkirk; Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Capt. W. A. Ingersoll and Lieut. Yates, U. S. Navy; Col. John Adams Hart, Metropolitan Guard; Col. J. Dimmick, Maj. F. T. Dart and Capt. C. Hook, U. S. Army, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Bond, Baltimore; A. B. Reed and wife, Troy; J. O. Waterman, Boston; J. Buffington, Massachusetts; John Van McCullen, Erie, Penn., and A. Robinson, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. D. A. Russell and Capt. Dan. Packard, Pennsylvania; Maj. S. D. Townsend, Washington; Ed. Dickenson, Amherst, and Henry Wells, Aurora, are at the Astor House.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Piracy Conceived at St. John, N. B.

FULL EXPLANATION OF THE PLOT.

A Party of the Vilest "Roughs" Concerned in it.

The Steamer in Harbor Near Cape Sable.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 10.

The *Evening Globe* gives the following connected with the capture of the *Chesapeake*:

The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held, and the passage money of parties to make the seizure was paid through to New-York. They were promised $500 each on the steamer's being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain store in New-York each of the parties was to call at different times for a parcel containing a revolver, ammunition and a pair of handcuffs. It is believed that the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged that she should be seized on this particular trip. The manager of the plot represented that the *Chesapeake* had been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this was a harmless effort to get back Southern property. We have the names of five of the parties engaged in the seizure. They belong to this City, and left here with Capt. BRAINE. They are of the worst species of humanity denominated "roughs." One of them was just out the penitentiary. They all went from here by the steamer *New-England* on the 3d to Boston. The *Chesapeake* did not coal here. She called off the harbor, and took on board Capt. PARKER, formerly of the privateer *Retribution*, who took command. The citizens generally regret that this city has unwittingly afforded temporary shelter to the concoctors of the scheme, and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion condemns the act entirely. Capt. MILLER and the passengers and crew were provided for by the steamer *New-England* to-day.

LATEST.—The *Chesapeake* is reported to be below Pubnico harbor, near Cape Sable.

Further Concerning the Chesapeake.

It is stated by the owners of the captured steamer *Chesapeake*, that there is little probability of the pirates now in charge of her taking the vessel into Wilmington, N. C., as she was not built for that trade, and could not be got up the river. It is possible, however, her captors may attempt to shelter the steamer under Fort Castle, one of the fortifications in the hands of the rebels on Smith's Island, about forty miles below Wilmington. Should they do this, it would only be with a view to discharge the cargo and burn the vessel; for to get her out to sea again from that point would be next to impossible, as her whereabouts could not be concealed from the blockading fleet. It is now known the *Chesapeake* did not leave St. Johns until after 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it is thought probable she will waylay some steamer, "coal up," and endeavor to reach some free-trade port.

If this programme is pursued there is but little doubt of her capture, as prompt measures have been taken, detailed in our naval news, to overhaul her. The Captain and crew of the *Chesapeake* probably arrived at Portland yesterday. They are expected in this City to-day when full particulars can be obtained. The *Chesapeake* is of the same size and nearly the same model of the *Sumter*, but is a much stronger and faster vessel. Should the pirates succeed in escaping the vigilance of our gunboats and properly arm her, she will prove a formidable foe to our commerce.

The Navy and the Captured Steamer Chesapeake.

On receipt of the information that the steamer *Chesapeake* was captured by a band of rebel passengers, Admiral PAULDING telegraphed a statement of the case to the Secretary of the Navy. The dispatch had hardly been received when Mr. WELLES telegraphed back to the Admiral to select a fleet of the fastest vessels at the yard, to charter some others, if thought necessary, and send them after the captured vessel. All day yesterday the yard swarmed with naval officers, coming to tender their services for the chase. The owners of the *Chesapeake* were also at the yard, and conversed over an oil-painting of their vessel, which was inspected by all the officers about to search for her. About noon the Admiral selected the splendid steamer *Grand Gulf*, the new steam propeller *Vicksburgh*, recently purchased, with a fleet of vessels from the Neptune Steamship Company, the United States steam gunboat *Sebago*, and the chartered steamer *Potomac*, which resembles the *Chesapeake*. The vessels had hardly received orders to prepare for sea, than the Navy-yard presented a scene of the most unusual activity. Sea-stores, provisions, and all other necessaries were hurried on board with the greatest dispatch; officers and sailors hastily picked up all their necessary luggage and got themselves ready for a cruise. The vessels which were short-handed received additions of men from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, a portion of whose sailors were also sent on board the *Potomac*. The latter vessel also received a pretty formidable armament—one which will enable her to give a good account of the prize if she sees her. It is stated also that orders have been sent from the Navy Department to Philadelphia and Boston, ordering the commanding officers of those naval stations to send away immediately, such vessels as are ready at the yards commanded by them. Another rumor says that the *Sassacus*, one of the fastest ships in the navy, which recently made seventeen miles an hour on her way to Washington, was sent away from the National capital this morning to search for the *Chesapeake*. The *Sassacus* is commanded by Commander ROE, who was recently the Ordnance Officer at this station.

At 3 o'clock, everything being ready for sea on the vessels named, the following fleet left the harbor: United States steamer *Grand Gulf* (new) with the following list of officers: Commander, J. M. RANSOM; Lieutenant, Frederick Bragon; Acting Ensigns, C. J. Frisbie, John Boyle, H. J. Ipsom, C. B. Cachen; Surgeon, G. B. Higgenbotham; Paymaster, E. B. Southworth; Engineers, C. McEwen, S. V. Shelbring, J. M. Wheeler, F. O. Reynolds, Benj. James, Geo. W. Shuertt; Master's Mates, Mason, Courtney and Cleaves. The steam gunboat *Sebago* with the following list of officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, J. E. DEHAVEN; Acting Masters, W. H. V. Millard and Jerome B. Rogers; Assistant-Acting Surgeon, Titus M. Coan; Assistant-Paymaster, H. A. Strong; Acting Ensigns, Chas. B. Dorrance, E. D. Martin, S. G. Blood; Assistant Master's Mates, R. France, W. C. Peel; Assistant Gunner, J. Roberts; Acting First Assistant Engineer, F. A. R. George; Second Assistant Engineer, W. P. Ayres; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, R. Miller, B. Kerley, F. Ballard. The United States steamer *Vicksburgh*, with the following list of officers: Commander, D. S. Browne; Assistant-Acting Surgeon, T. W. Bennett; Assistant Acting Paymaster, T. E. Smith; Acting Master, Jas. H. Rodgers; Assistant Ensigns, J. H. Harris, F. G. Osborn, W. H. Bryant; Assistant Master's Mate, A. Vanderbilt; Second Assistant Engineers, W. C. M. Durnbryne, H. H. Dellers, F. Black Dorsen.

Lieut. HOEY, of the Navy, was deputed to command the *Potomac*, which vessel, we believe, also went away late last evening. It was reported late in the evening at the Navy-yard that the *Dawn*, the prize-steamer *Peterhoff*, and other vessels, were ordered to depart; but they had not left the Navy-yard at 5 o'clock, and there was apparently no work going on with them. Another account of the proceedings at the Navy-yard and station, sent to the naval reporter, stated that Admiral GREGORY, superintendent of ironclads and double-enders—not connected with Admiral PAULDING's department—had received instructions to dispatch seven or eight of his double-enders to sea. But this rumor, also, turned out to be untrue.

We believe that the commanding officers of the vessels which left last evening had instructions, in case they met other fast steamers of the navy cruising, to request their commanders to search for the *Chesapeake*. All sorts of rumors were current during the evening about the proposed action of the Department. One of them was to the effect that the Mayor of Portland had requested Secretary WELLES to send to that city all the steamers he had at his command which could not be manned, and men could be found in Portland to fill up their crews. But this was evidently a hoax, as no dispatches were received, up to a late hour, ordering any vessels to the city named. A private dispatch, received here last night from Philadelphia, states that the new steamer *Kansas*, recently built for the navy there, is also ordered to sea.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE

Detailed Statement of the Expenses of the War.

In submitting to the consideration of Congress the report on the state of the finances, required of him by law at the commencement of each session, the Secretary of the Treasury has much satisfaction in being able to say, in general, that the operations of the department intrusted to his charge have been attended, during the last fiscal year, by a greater measure of success than he ventured to anticipate at its beginning.

At the beginning of that year all the demands on the treasury had indeed been discharged, and there remained a balance to the credit of the Treasurer of $13,043,546 81. But the large disbursements, constantly demanded by military and naval operations, reduced, by comparison, this seemingly considerable balance to almost inconsiderable proportions, and the practical operations of the restrictive provisions of the acts authorizing the negotiation of the bonds known as five-twenties, the most important loan acts not already fully availed of, made new negotiations for adequate amounts and on admissible terms quite impracticable. The reverses which befell our arms in June, July and August, increased the difficulties of the situation, so that, though the Secretary was enabled, under existing legislation, to provide largely for the increasing disbursements, there remained necessarily unpaid, on the first day of the last session of Congress, requisitions on the treasury, chiefly from the War and Navy Departments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $46,394,875 80.

To provide for these requisitions and for current demands, Congress, on the 17th of January, 1863, authorized an additional issue of United States notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars; but did not reach any definite conclusions in regard to loans in time to embody them in an act before the day on which the session closed.

On that day, March 3, 1863, the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government received the approval of the President, and became law. In addition to various provisions for loans, it contained clauses repealing the restrictions affecting the negotiation of the five-twenties, and thus disengaged that important loan from the embarrassment which had previously rendered it almost unavailable.

A week earlier, on the 25th of February, an act, even more important to the credit of the Government—the act to provide a national currency through a national banking system—had received the sanction of Congress and the President. The salutary effects of these two great acts were soon conspicuous.

Notwithstanding the aid afforded by the additional issue of the United States notes, under the joint resolution of January, the Secretary had found it impossible to prevent a gradual increase, during the session of Congress, in the amount of unpaid requisitions. Those which were unsatisfied at the beginning of the session, were indeed discharged, and large sums were applied to new demands for current disbursements. But the aggregate of disbursements, remaining necessarily unpaid, increased steadily, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it, until it reached, at the close of the session, the sum of $72,171,190 41.

The Loan Act and the National Banking Act were followed by an immediate revival of public credit. Success quite beyond anticipation crowned the efforts of the Secretary to distribute the Five-twenty loan in all parts of the country, as well as every other measure adopted by him for replenishing the Treasury. The result was, that within two months after the adjournment of Congress, the whole mass of suspended requisitions had been satisfied, all current demands promptly met, and full provision made for the pay of the army and navy. During the remainder of the fiscal year, no embarrassments attended the administration of the finances, except those which are inseparable from past

War Department	747,359,828 98	599,298,600 83
Navy Department	82,177,510 77	63,211,105 27
Interest on debt	25,014,532 07	24,729,849 61
Total gross estimate	$893,346,321 48	$714,709,995 58

But this amount, it was supposed, would remain undrawn at end of year, and was therefore deducted from the gross estimate $200,000,000 00

Making actual estimate $693,346,321 48

In his last report the Secretary stated that if the appropriations should equal the estimates, the balance unexpended at the end of the year would probably reach $200,000,000, and that this sum should therefore be deducted from the departmental estimates, to make the aggregate correspond with probable conditions. The above statement shows that the aggregate of estimates, thus reduced, was $693,346,321 48, while the expenditures were $714,709,995 58, exceeding the reduced estimates $21,363,674 10.

From the actual expenditures, $714,709,995 58, there must be deducted the actual receipts. $124,443,313 29, in order to show the amount derived from loans, $590,266,682 29, which sum added to the amount of the debt on the 1st July, 1862, $508,526,499 08, (heretofore erroneously stated at $514,211,371 92,) gives as the true amount of debt on the 1st July, 1863, $1,098,793,181 37.

The estimates for the current fiscal year 1864 next claim attention. These are founded on actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, which ended Sept. 30, 1863, and on opinions formed upon probable events and conditions as to the other quarters.

The following statement exhibits what is actually known and what, after careful reflection, the Secretary thinks himself warranted in regarding as probable:

For the first quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1863, the actual receipts were:

From Customs	$22,562,018 42
From Internal Revenue	17,599,713 59
From Lands	136,1b2 09
From Miscellaneous Sources	641,542 04
Total actual receipts for first qr	40,939,456 14
To which add bal. July 1, 1863	5,329,044 21-
Making total r'c'pts of first qr., except loans	$46,268,500 35

For three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1864, it is estimated there will be received:

From Customs	$50,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	65,000,000 00
From Lands	300,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	5,000,000 00—$115,300,000 00
Making a total of receipts from ordinary sources, actual and estimated, and including balance, of	$161,568,500 35
To which add the actual and estimated receipts from loans	594,000,000 00
Making a total of actual and estimated receipts from all sources for 1864	$755,568,500 35

The expenditures may be stated as follows:

For the first quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1863, the actual disbursements have been:

For the Civil Service	$7,316,939 31
For Pensions and Indians	1,311,271 95
For War Department	14,367,473 97
For Navy Department	18,511,618 86
For interest on public debt	4,283,628 37
Actual expenditures for first quarter	$176,110,932 46

For the remaining three quarters the estimates, founded on appropriations and estimated deficiencies, are as follows:

For the Civil Service	$27,050,872 21
For Pensions and Indians	6,129,042 86
For War Department	741,092,037 14
For Navy Department	94,467,567 74
For interest on public debt	54,881,508 01—$923,621,027 96
Making a total aggregate of actual and estimated expenditures of	$1,099,731,960 42

But as these estimates include all unexpended balances of appropriations from former years, they are necessarily much too large, and there may be safely deducted from their aggregate, as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, the sum of | 350,000,000 00 |
| Leaving the total actual and estimated expenditures for 1864 | $749,731,960 42 |
| The total of expenditures being deducted from the total of receipts, there will be an estimated balance on the 30th of June, 1864, of | $5,836,539 93 |

From this statement it appears that the total receipts required for the probable disbursements of the year, and including estimated balance at its close, will amount to | $755,568,500 35 |
Of which there have been provided and applied during the first quarter	176,110,932 46
Leaving to be provided	$579,457,567 89
Of which it is estimated there will be received from ordinary sources during the three other quarters	115,300,000 00
Leaving yet to be provided by loans	$464,157,567 89

The amount of debt created during the quarter is ascertained by deducting from the total expenditures $176,110,932 46, the aggregate of ordinary receipts and balance from last year, amounting together to $46,268,500 35, which gives as the increase of debt $129,842,432 11. To this sum, if there be added the sum, yet to be provided by loans, $464,157,567 89, the result will be $594,000,000, from which if there be deducted the estimated balance on the 1st of July, 1864, $5,836,539 93, the remainder will be $588,163,460 07, and will represent the total increase, on the basis of these estimates, of public debt during the year. The debt on the 1st of July, 1863, was $1,098,793,181 37; to which if this estimated increase be added the total debt on the 1st of July, 1864, will be $1,686,956,641 44, instead of $1,744,685,586 80, as estimated in the report of last December.

It is not certain, or perhaps probable, that the actual expenditures or actual debt, will quite reach the amounts now estimated. Indeed, if the expenditures for the first quarter, $176,110,932 46, and the ordinary receipts, $46,939,456 14 for the same quarter, be taken as the standard, the total expenditures of the year will be $701,443,729 84, and the total receipts $185,757,824 56. To these receipts, if the balance on the 1st of July, 1864, $5,329,044 21 be added, it will make the total ordinary resources $169,086,868 77; and the subtraction of this sum from the total expenditures will give the whole amount to be provided by loans during the year as $535,356,861 07. This sum will therefore be, on this hypothesis, the increase of debt for the year, and, added to the debt existing on the 1st July, 1863, will make the total amount on the 30th of June, 1864, $1,634,150,042 44.

It is not impossible that vigor in the prosecution of the war, and economy in every branch of expenditure, enforced by wise legislation, may reduce actual disbursements and consequent increase of debt even below these figures; and certainly few things can be more desirable than such reductions.

The action necessary to these results, is not, however, except as to the comparatively small expenditures of the Treasury Department, within the sphere assigned to the Secretary. He therefore prefers to accept the estimates of the several departments, and the actual appropriations by Congress based upon them, deducting only that proportion which experience has indicated as likely to remain as balances unexpended at the close of the year. He thinks, too, that sound prudence requires adherence to the rule he prescribed to himself from the first, of overstating rather than understating the burdens created by the war and the demands thence arising upon the resources of the country. He has sought to avoid exaggeration on both sides, but he has thought it more prudent to excite a little too much apprehension than to encourage too sanguine hopes. The real difficulties have been, and are, too serious, and the real burdens too great, not to warrant earnest demands on all the resolution, all the energy, all the wisdom, and all the economy, which the strongest representations, sanctioned by reason, could or can bring into action.

In addition to the estimates for the current year just stated, the Secretary is required to submit estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the next fiscal year. These estimates, always uncertain, must, in the present condition of the country, be even less reliable than usual.

But the Secretary is encouraged to attempt them by the circumstance that the estimates for the fiscal year, 1864, submitted in his report of December, 1862, are less materially modified than might have been expected by the actual receipts of one quarter, and by the probabilities affecting those of the other three, and the general result is more favorable than was anticipated.

The aggregate receipts for 1864 were estimated in that report at $223,025,000, while the actual receipts, other than from loans for the first quarter, and the aggregate of expected like receipts for the remaining quarters, are now stated at only $161,568,500 35, in consequence of the large deficiency in the receipts of internal revenue. On the other hand, the aggregate expenditures were estimated last year at $845,413,183 56, and are now estimated, on the basis of actual returns for part and of estimates for the remainder of the year, at $755,568,500 35. The subtraction of receipts from expenditures show the amount now estimated as required from loans for the year 1864 to be $594,000,000, instead of $622,388,183 56, as heretofore estimated. These figures show that the estimate of expenditures is now $89,844,683 21 less than the estimate of last year; so that, although the ordinary receipts as now estimated will be $61,456,499 45 less than was anticipated a year ago, still the increase of debt will be $28,388,183 56 less by the present than by the former estimate, which, it should be remembered, assumed the debt, on July 1, 1863, at $1,122,297,425 24, whereas, in fact, it only reached, at that date, the sum of $1,098,793,181 37.

With these illustrations of the uncertainty of estimates for a year, which is to commence more than six months after the making of them, and without professing any sanguine expectations that the estimates now to be submitted will, when tested by experience, prove, like the last less favorable to the country than the actual results of administration, the Secretary submits the required statement for the fiscal year 1865, founded on the estimates of their probable requirements furnished by the several departments, and on what seem to him probabilities concerning receipts from ordinary sources of revenue.

He estimates the probable receipts as follows:

Estimated balance, July 1, 1864	$5,836,539 93
From Customs	70,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	125,000,000 00
From Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Making estimated aggregate receipts	$206,836,539 93

And he estimates the expenditures as follows:

Estimated balance of former appropriations unexpended July 1, 1864	$350,000,000 00
For the Civil Service	27,973,194 81
For Pensions and Indians	9,631,304 73
For the War Department	536,204,127 77
For the Navy Department	142,618,785 40
For interest on public debt	86,387,677 15
Making the aggregate of estimated expenditures	$1,151,815,088 86
But he estimates as likely to remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1865, and therefore to be deducted from this aggregate	400,000,000 00
Making the real estimate of expenditures for the year	$751,815,088 86
From which deduct estimated receipts from ordinary sources, as before stated	206,836,539 93
Leaving to be provided by loans	$544,978,548 93

The sum to be provided by loans represents the increase of debt during the year. Assuming, therefore, the correctness of the estimate which puts the debt on the 1st July, 1864, at $1,686,956,641 44, it will result from these estimates that the whole debt will have reached on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of $2,231,935,190 37.

Tables are appended to this report exhibiting, in more detail and in a different form, the general results already stated. The first shows the actual receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863; the second the receipts and expenditures, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and separately for the two months of October and November, 1863, with notes, showing in detail the amount received from new loans and applied in discharge of existing debt during the first quarter and the first two months of the second, and the amount yet required from loans for the year, and the probable increase of the public debt; the third shows the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865; the fourth is the Register's statement of revenue and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863; the fifth is a similar statement from the same office for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1864, ending Sept. 30, 1863; and the sixth is a complete statement of the origin, progress and condition on the 30th June and 30th Sept., 1863, of the national debt.

The reports of the heads of the several bureaus of the department, including that of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will also accompany this report of the Secretary. They show in detail the operations of the several bureaus, and the statements and suggestions made in them are commended to the consideration of Congress.

Another statement, showing the prices of the leading articles of consumption at New-York, on or near the first day of each month, for thirty-nine years, commencing with 1825, has been prepared under the direction of the Secretary, and accompanies this report. From this statement he hopes that some help may be obtained toward correct opinions on many important questions, and particularly those concerning the contraction and expansion of currency, whether metallic or paper.

It has been already seen that the amount required for general disbursements, exclusive of payments on account of public debt, for the three last quarters of the current fiscal year, was, on the 1st of October last, $579,457,567 89, of which sum $115,300,000 were expected from ordinary sources, and the remainder, $464,157,567 89, was expected from loans.

The receipts and expenditures during October and November, other than on account of principal of debt, amounted each, so far as has been ascertained, to $147,060,731 16, without balance. These receipts, $35,629,703 18 were from ordinary sources, and $111,931,027 98 from loans, either temporary or permanent, leaving to be obtained during the remaining seven months from ordinary sources $79,670,296 82, and from loans, $352,226,539 82. On the basis of these two months, the receipts and expenditures from ordinary sources for the last three quarters of the year, will respectively exceed the general estimates by $43,033,664 31, and $39,532,257 72, making a difference in favor of the country of $3,501,406 59.

The Secretary admits, therefore, no apprehension of deficiency on comparison with estimates in any of the ordinary sources of income, except, perhaps, the internal revenue; nor does he anticipate any formidable difficulty in providing the amount to be obtained from loans; especially if the successes vouchsafed by a gracious Providence to our armies during the last nine month shall continue to attend them.

But no one can be more profoundly convinced than himself of the very great importance of providing even a larger amount than is estimated from revenue. To check the increase of debt must be, in our circumstances, a prominent object of patriotic solicitude. The Secretary, therefore, while submitting estimates which require large loans, and while he thinks it not very difficult to negotiate them, feels himself bound, by a prudent regard to possible contingencies, to urge on Congress efficient measures for the increase of revenue.

It is possible that a limited additional amount of income may be derived from judicious modification of some provisions of the laws imposing duties on foreign imports; but the chief reliance for any substantial increase, and even for the prevention of possible decrease, must be on internal duties.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of the tax on bank-note circulation to two and two-fifths per cent.; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to sixty cents per gallon; an increase of the duty on tobacco to twenty cents per pound on leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured; a duty of ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; a duty of two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and petroleum drawbacks; and various other changes of the internal revenue laws, designed to augment the receipts from this source. In the particular recommendations just mentioned the Secretary fully concurs, and commends all his suggestions to careful attention. The enactment of such laws as will secure an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions a year, is required by the strongest consideration of public policy.

If hitherto expenses of the war have been defrayed by loans to an extent which nothing but the expectation of its speedy termination could fully warrant.

In his first report, submitted at the special session in July, 1861, the Secretary stated his conviction that, to a sound financial condition, a system of taxation certain to produce a sufficient revenue to pay the whole ordinary expenses of the Government in times of peace, and the entire interest on the public debt, and to create a gradually increasing fund for redemption of its principal, was indispensable. It was not important, so long as it seemed highly probable that the war would be speedily brought to a successful close, that the revenue should largely exceed the ordinary expenditures and the interest. On the contrary, it seemed wisest to obtain the means for nearly the whole of the extraordinary expenditures by loans, and thus avoid the necessity of any considerable increase of the burdens of the people at a time when the sudden outbreak of flagitious rebellion had deranged their business, and temporarily diminished their incomes.

The financial administration of the first fiscal year after the outbreak of the rebellion was conducted upon these ideas. The acts of Congress at the extra session of July, 1861, were framed with the intention of supplying the full amount of revenue demanded by them. But receipts disappointed expectation, and it soon became obvious that a much larger proportion of the means needed for the fiscal year 1862, than the principle adopted would allow, must be derived from loans.

When, therefore, Congress assembled in regular session on the first Monday of December, 1861, the Secretary directed attention to the necessity of increased taxation. The responsibility was promptly assumed by Congress, and the Internal Revenue Law was enacted, and such modifications of the Tariff Act were made that ample provision for the desired objects was now supposed to have been certainly secured. It was not expected, however, that the influence of this legislation would affect the results of the then current year. Nor did it affect them. The total receipts from ordinary sources to the close of that year, June 30, 1862, were insufficient for the payments expected to be made from them. The receipts were $51,935,720 76, while the disbursements for the civil service, for pensions and Indians, and for interest, were $37,701,801 11, leaving only $14,233,919 65 for the War and Navy Departments, the expenditures of which, in the last year of peace, had been $27,922,917 24, and nothing at all for extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund.

In his report at the December session, 1862, the Secretary, considering this deficiency and assuming the correctness of the estimate of $150,000,000 as the amount of receipts from internal duties, and taking double the expenses of the War and Navy Departments in the last year of peace as the amount likely to be annually required after the suppression of the rebellion, expressed the opinion that the probable receipts under the legislation of the preceding session would meet all ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1863, and interest, and leave a large surplus to be applied, for the present, to the extraordinary disbursements of the war, or, after its close, to the reduction of debt. In that report, therefore, and in his subsequent communications to the proper Committees, the Secretary suggested no increase of taxation, but confined his recommendations to other measures for the improvement of the public credit, among which these relating to loans and to uniformity of currency, held the foremost place.

Congress gave effect to these recommendations by the loan act and the national banking act, but at the same time somewhat diminished the expectation of income by modifications of the internal revenue act.

Notwithstanding this diminution, however, and notwithstanding the much larger diminution caused by the failure of receipts expected from internal duties unaffected by this legislation, the Secretary has now the satisfaction of being able to show that the actual receipts of the last fiscal year did pay the whole interest, the whole amount of ordinary expenditures, estimated for the army and navy at double those of the last year of peace, and a portion of the extraordinary expenditures which, under the circumstances, was equivalent to a payment into a sinking fund.

Thus the total amount of receipts during the fiscal year 1863 was | $124,443,313 29 |

While the expenditures were:

For the Civil Service and for Pensions and Indians	$27,470,442 87
For interest	24,729,846 61
And would have been for ordinary disbursements of War and Navy Departments, estimated at double those of the last year of peace	55,845,834 48
Total	$108,046,123 96
Leaving difference between receipts and ordinary expenditures applicable to extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund	16,397,189 33

Had it been possible, therefore, to suppress rebellion and restore expenditures to a peace basis after one year of war, and before the 1st of July, 1862, there would have been a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of more than $16,000,000 applicable to the reduction of debt.

So, assuming as correct the estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year 1864, based on actual receipts and expenditures of one quarter, and making the total amount of receipts $161,568,500 35, and taking the disbursements for the Civil Service, Pensions and Indians, to be $42,108,126 33, for interest $59,165,136 38, and for the ordinary expenses of the army and navy, as before, to be double those of the last year of peace, or $556,845,834 48, and deducting the total of these disbursements, $197,119,097 19, from the total of receipts, and there will remain an unexpended balance of $4,049,403 16. Had it been possible to suppress rebellion after two years of war, and before July, 1863, this sum would have been applicable to the purposes of a sinking fund.

So, also, assuming again as correct the general estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, 1865, the total receipts for the year will be $206,836,539 93; while the expenditures for the Civil Service and Pensions and Indians, will be $37,604,499 54; for interest, $85,387,676 15; and for the army and navy, observing the rule already stated, $55,845,834 48, making a total of $178,838,010 17, which sum, if deducted from the total of receipts, will give a remainder of $27,998,529 76. Should the rebellion be suppressed after three years of war, and before the first of July, 1864, that remainder will be applicable to payment of debt.

These statements are subject to some modifications beside those which may result from errors of estimates; but these cannot reduce, though they may increase, the applicable balances, and therefore cannot affect unfavorably any deductions from the figures which have been given.

These statements illustrate the great importance of providing, beyond all contingency, for ordinary expenditures and interest on debt, and for the largest possible amount of extraordinary expenditures, by taxation. In proportion to the amount raised above the necessary sums for ordinary demands will be the diminution of debt, the diminution of interest, and the improvement of credit. It is hardly too much—perhaps hardly enough—to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditures or reduction of debt is worth two in the increased value of national securities, and increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans.

These statements illustrate equally the importance of an economical and vigorous prosecution of the war. No prudent man will recommend economy at the expense of efficiency. Such nominal economy is real extravagance. But efficiency is not promoted by profusion, or waste, and least of all, by misuse of public money or public property. Every dollar and every man are freely offered by a generous people; how sacred the obligation that not one man should be wasted, and not one dollar misapplied. Nor is rashness, in war, vigor. But the vigilance that misses no opportunity, the energy that relaxes no effort, the skill that vitalizes all resources, and the perseverance that never grows weary, these make true vigor. If by such vigor the rebellion can be suppressed, and the war ended before the 1st of July, 1864, the country will be saved from the vast increase of debt which must necessarily attend its continuance during another year, and the debt itself can at once be placed in a course of steady reduction. And whenever progressive payment shall begin, the value of national securities will rapidly rise, and reduction in rates of interest will gradually diminish the burdens of debt.

While the Secretary thus earnestly urges that the largest possible proportion of expenditure be provided by direct contributions from the property and incomes of the people, he is aware that a still larger proportion must, as yet, be provided by loans.

In the creation of debt, by the negotiation of loans or otherwise, the Secretary has kept four objects steadily in view: (1) moderate interest; (2) general distribution; (3) future controllability; and (4) incidental utility.

Toward the accomplishment of the first object, the nearest approach that seems possible has been made. The earliest negotiations were at the highest rates of interest; for it is a distinguishing characteristic of our financial history in this rebellion that the public credit, which was at the lowest ebb in the months which preceded its breaking out, has steadily improved in the midst of the terrible trials it has brought upon the country. The first loans were negotiated at seven and thirty hundredths per cent.; the next at seven; the next at six; more recently large sums have been obtained at five and four; and the whole of the debt which is represented by United States notes and fractional currency, bears, of course, no interest.

The interest on the debt which exists in the form of treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness or of deposits, and is called the temporary debt, is paid in United States notes; while the interest on debt which exists in the form of bonds, and is called funded debt, is paid in coin—a discrimination which is intended to bring the payments of coin interest within moderate compass, and at the same time to offer special inducements to investments in bonds, in order to avoid a too rapid increase of circulating notes and consequent depreciation.

The average rate of interest on the whole debt, without regard to the varying margin between coin and notes, was on the 1st day of July, 1862, 4.36 per cent.; on the 1st day of January, 1863, 4.02 per cent.; on the 1st day of July, 1863, 3.77 per cent.; and on the 1st day of October, 1863, 3.95 per cent.

It will not escape observation that the average rate is now increasing, and it is obvious that it must continue to increase with the increase of the proportion of the interest-bearing to the non-interest-bearing debt. And as the amount of the latter, consisting of United States notes and fractional currency, can not be materially augmented without evil consequences of the most serious character, the rate of interest must increase with the debt, and approach continually the highest average. That must be greater or less, in proportion to the duration and cost of the war.

The general distribution of the debt into the hands of the greatest possible number of holders has been the second object of the Secretary in its creation. This has been accomplished by the universal diffusion of United States notes and fractional currency, by the distribution of certificates among great numbers of contract creditors and temporary depositors, and by arrangements to popularize the loans by giving to the people everywhere opportunities to subscribe for bonds. These subscription arrangements have been especially useful and successful. They have been adopted as yet with reference to only two descriptions of bonds—the two commonly known as seven-thirties and five twenties, so named, the first, from their rates of interest, and the second from their periods of payment. The plan of distributing the seven-thirties was that of employing a large number of agents in many places, and directing their action from the department. It worked well for a time, but was soon found inadequate to the financial necessities of the Government. For the distribution of the five-twenties, therefore, a different plan was adopted. After ascertaining, by inquiry, that they could not be disposed of to capitalists in amounts sufficient for prompt payment of the army and navy, and for the satisfaction of the just claims of public creditors generally, without serious loss, the Secretary determined to employ a general agent, under adequate bonds, and confide the whole work of distribution, except so far as it could be effected by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, to him and to sub-agents designated by him, and responsible immediately to him. Under this plan, and chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of the General Agent and his Sub-agents, five-twenty bonds to the amount of nearly four hundred millions of dollars, in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, were distributed throughout the whole country, not disturbed by the rebellion, and among all classes of our countrymen. The history of the world may be searched in vain for a parallel case of popular financial support to a National Government. The Secretary is unable to perceive in what better or more effectual mode the important object of distribution could be accomplished, and he proposes no departure from it, except such as considerations of economy, harmonized with efficiency, may suggest.

The object of future controllability has also had a prominent place in the regards of the Secretary. Under the conditions which existed at the outbreak of the rebellion, he acquiesced in the necessity which seemed to dictate the negotiation of bonds payable after twenty years; but he acquiesced with reluctance, and, as soon as permitted by circumstances, recommended the enactment of laws authorizing the issue of bonds payable after shorter periods, as well as the creation of temporary debt in other forms. In harmony with these views Congress provided for the issue of the bonds known as the five-twenties, and also for the issue of treasury notes payable three years from date, for certificates of indebtedness payable in one year, and for temporary loans by deposit reimbursable after ten days' notice. At the last session Congress repealed some embarrassing restrictions of former acts, and authorized the issue of bonds payable after ten years, and of treasury notes payable at pleasure or three years from date. These treasury notes were made legal tenders for face value or convertible for amount and interest into United States notes.

The Secretary availed himself of this legislation by placing with the people as large an amount as possible of five-twenty bonds, and by using the other powers so as to put the whole debt, except the long loans first negotiated, in such a shape that prompt advantage can be taken of favorable circumstances to diminish the burdens it imposes on industry. Whenever the constitutional supremacy of the nation shall be reëstablished over all its parts, it will be completely within the power of Congress and the Secretary to fund the whole or any part of the temporary debt in bonds bearing a very moderate interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after very brief periods, or, perhaps, at any time after their issue. Nothing further seems desirable on the score of controllability.

The final object of the Secretary was to extract from the unavoidable evil of debt as much incidental benefit as possible.

To this end, he desired authority to receive temporary loans in the form of deposits reimbursable after a few days' notice. This measure was regarded by many with something less than favor at first; but Congress, after full consideration, authorized the receipt of such deposits at an interest not exceeding five per cent. to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars; then raised the limit to fifty millions, and then to an hundred millions; and provided a reserve of fifty millions of United States notes to meet demands for reimbursement beyond other convenient means of satisfaction. It was not long before these deposits reached the highest limit, and, before the flow could be well checked, somewhat exceeded it. The utility of the measure was very conspicuous on the recent occasion of great stringency in New-York, when the Secretary was able to reimburse over fifty millions of these deposits during the last weeks of the year; by which action the pressure was sensibly alleviated, with the use of only a fifth of the reserve.

In former reports the Secretary has stated his convictions, and the grounds of them, respecting the necessity and the utility of putting a large part of the debt in the form of United States notes, without interest, and adapted to circulation as money. These convictions remain unchanged, and seem now to be shared by the people. For the first time in our history has a real approach to a uniform currency been made; and the benefits of it, though still far from the best attainable condition, are felt by all. The circulation has been distributed throughout the country, and is everywhere acceptable. It is a gratification to know that a tribunal so distinguished by the learning and virtues of its members as the Supreme Court of New-York, has given the sanction of its judgment to the constitutional validity of the law.

So, too, real and great advantages are derived from the wide diffusion of the debt among the people, through business transactions, and through the exertions of the officers of the department and the agents for loans, already noticed.

It is impossible to estimate the advantages to the national unity and national strength secured by this distribution. Every holder of a note or bond, from a five cent fractional note to a five thousand dollar bond, has a direct interest in the security of national institutions and in the stability of national administration. And it is another and no small advantage of the distribution that the burdens of debt, always heaviest when loans are held by few, and especially by foreigners, diminish in proportion as the receivers of interest become identified with the payers of taxes.

Another incidental good growing from the bitter root of debt, has been fully explained in observations heretofore submitted on the national banking system, Except through such a system no sure way is seen to the complete and permanent establishment of a uniform currency; and a system of national banking, fair to all and secure for all, can only be safely and firmly established by making use of a portion of the national debt as security for the national currency.

In these several ways may even such great evils as are brought upon us by rebellion, be transmuted, by a wise alchemy, into various forms of utility. The Secretary has endeavored to use this alchemy, with what success the country will judge when time and trial shall have applied to his work their unfailing tests.

Meantime additional loans are required, and, as legislation now stands, several modes are open.

The limits of deposits for temporary loan are fixed at one hundred millions of dollars. The amount of this deposit on the first day of December had been reduced to $45,506,120 01, and payments of $10,000,000 had been made from the reserve. The additional payments will be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and can hardly exceed twenty-five millions. The reflow of deposits has already begun, and will probably soon exceed reimbursements, and so arrest payments from the reserve. The whole reflow beyond the amount of these payments will be available as part of the additional loan required, and may be stated, without much risk of mistake, at twenty-five millions of dollars. The Secretary perceives no solid reason for retaining the restriction on loans, in this form, to one hundred millions. It may, as he thinks, be usefully removed. As the advantages of these deposits become better and more generally understood, the loan in this form will doubtless. In the absence of restriction, be largely increased, and the possibility of demands for reimbursements, beyond means to meet them, can be fully provided for by an increase of the existing proportion between deposits and reserve. Such an arrangement, the Secretary inclines to think, would operate beneficially by increasing the amount of currency when unusual stringency shall require increase, and reducing its amount when returning ease shall allow reduction.

Another portion of the additional loan required may be obtained through the sale of the remainder of the bonds known as five-twenties. The amount of these bonds unsubscribed for on the 1st of December was $101,059,600. It will not be difficult to dispose of these at par, and it is possible that a small premium may be obtained on a part.

In a former report the Secretary placed the limit to which the loan in the form of certificates of indebtedness could be carried at $100,000,000. Experience has shown that it can be carried to $150,000,000, and that its natural limit is about that sum. On the 1st of December the amount of these certificates was $145,720,000. It would be unsafe, therefore, to rely on any substantial increase of loan in that form.

The limit prescribed by law to the issue of United States notes has been reached, *and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount.* When circulation exceeds the legitimate requirements for real payments and exchanges, no addition to its volume will increase its value. On the contrary, such addition tends inevitably to depreciation; and depreciation, if addition be continued, will find its only practical limit in the utter worthlessness of the augmented mass.

When Congress authorized the creation of debt, to a certain extent, in the form of United States notes, and impressed on these notes the qualities of a circulating medium, its action was justified by the disappearance of coin in consequence of the suspension of specie payments; by the necessity of providing a medium in which taxes could be collected, loans received, and payments made; and by the obvious expediency of providing that medium in the form of national issues instead of resorting to the paper of banks. Under the circumstances its action was wise and necessary; but it was equally wise and necessary to limit the extent of the issues by the necessity which demanded them. They were wanted to fill the vacuum caused by the disappearance of coin and to supply the additional demands created by the increased number and variety of money payments. Congress believed that four hundred millions would suffice for these purposes, and therefore limited issues to that sum.

The Secretary proposes no change of this limitation, and places no reliance, therefore, on any increase of resources from increase of circulation. Additional loans in this mode would, indeed, almost certainly prove illusory; for diminished value could hardly fail to neutralize increased amount.

Sufficient circulation having been already provided, the Government must now borrow like any other employer of capital temporarily requiring more than income will supply, and rely for the credit which will secure advantageous loans upon good faith, industrial activity, accumulated though not immediately available capital, and satisfactory provision for punctual payment of accruing interest and ultimate reimbursement of principal.

To subscriptions for the remaining five-twenties and deposits for temporary loan, therefore, must be directed all reasonable expectation of means for the service of the current year, except from negotiations under the act of last session. The sums to be looked for from these two sources have already been stated, and amount to $126,059,600. If this aggregate be deducted from the amount to be provided by loans for the last seven months of the current year, already shown to be $352,226,539, there will remain the sum of $226,166,999 to be provided by negotiations under the act of last session; and, under some like act, must be provided in like manner, if the continuance of the war shall make it necessary, the sum of $544,978,548 93, estimated as likely to be required from loans for the fiscal year 1865.

The act of last session authorized the loans supposed to be required for the fiscal years of 1863 and 1864; and, of the amount required for the service of these two years to the 1st of December now current, one hundred and fifty millions in United States notes, and fifty millions by a loan for two years five per cent. Treasury notes have already been provided under that legislation. The act is so well conceived and expressed that little other legislation for the loans of 1864 and 1865 will be required than the application to those years of its leading provisions. It will doubtless be thought expedient this session, as last session, to authorize the borrowing, in some form, of three hundred millions for the current, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year. Indeed, the only modifications of the act of last session necessary to adapt it to the requirements of the current and coming year seem to be: (1) the omission of all reference to United States notes beyond the giving a simple authority to the Secretary to ascertain from time to time the amounts destroyed or lost, and to replace them by new issues; (2) the repeal of the existing limitation of the deposit loan to one hundred millions of dollars, and the substitution of a provision for a reserve equal in amount to half the deposit; (3) the permission of the negotiation of loans redeemable absolutely at pleasure, or at pleasure after a time fixed, not more remote than forty years; and (4) the omission, perhaps, of the clause taxing circulation and deposits, as being more appropriate to an internal revenue bill. It is hoped that the other provisions of the last may be retained in the new loan act.

Under such legislation, the Secretary entertains little doubt of being able to obtain whatever funds will be needed, through loans, at reasonable rates of interest, for bonds or Treasury notes.

For a warrant of this confidence, however, he must not omit to say that he relies much on the support to be given to the public credit by the national banking system and by the nationalization of the currency. There is, as he thinks, no possibility of a permanently successful administration of the finances, under circumstances involving the creation of large debts, unless loans can be effected in a medium of general and equal credit throughout the country, and not liable to variation in quantity or in value except under the operation of national legislation and the general laws of trade.

Only two kinds of currency fulfill these conditions: the first, a circulation of coin; the other, a circulation of notes of uniform description and value, issued by the Government, and either paid directly to Government creditors, or supplied to banking associations to be employed in general business.

The circulation now generally used in this country, except so far as it consists of bank notes, is of the latter sort; and no circulation, not immediately convertible into coin, can be better.

It is an error to suppose that the increase of prices is attributable wholly or in very large measure to this circulation. Had it been possible to borrow coin enough, and fast enough, for the disbursements of the war, almost if not altogether the same effects on prices would have been wrought. Such disbursements made in coin would have enriched fortunate contractors, stimulated lavish expenditures, and so inflated prices in the same way and nearly to the same extent as when made in notes. Prices, too, would have risen from other causes. The withdrawal from mechanical and agricultural occupations of hundreds of thousands of our best, strongest, and most active workers, in obedience to their country's summons to the field, would, under any system of currency, have increased the price of labor, and, by consequence, the price of the products of labor, while the prices of many things would have risen, in part from other causes, as for example, the price of railroad bonds from vast increase of income, through payments for military transportion; and the price of cotton from deficient supply.

Much the greater part of the rise of prices not accounted for by the causes just stated, as well as much the greater part of the difference between notes and gold, is attributable to the large amount of bank notes yet in circulation. Were these notes withdrawn from use, it is believed that much of the now very considerable difference between coin and United States notes would disappear. Certainly there ought to be no difference in favor of coin, when it is remembered that United States bonds bearing six, or even five, per cent. coin interest are intrinsically worth, unless the theory of national bad faith or national insolvency is to be admitted, more than their amount in coin; and yet such bonds can now be had for their amount in United States notes.

Nor can a condition of affairs in which excessive prices prevail, or national notes command less than par in coin, be regarded as of permanent duration. While it lasts it must be borne with patience, and made tolerable by economy. No useful remedy will be found in extravagant increase of salaries and disbursements, but an aggravation rather of the evil. All proper measures should be adopted to hasten the return to the normal condition of prices and business; the patriotism and intelligence of the people must be relied on for the rest.

The Secretary has heretofore expressed the opinion that whatever may be the true degree in which the currency of the country is affected by a bank-note circulation, issued without national sanction, and by corporations independent of national authority, and not receivable for national dues, it cannot be questioned that in some similar degree the negotiation of national loans must be prejudiced, and their value to the national finances diminished. This opinion is confirmed by observation and experience.

Impelled, therefore, by a profound sense of the present necessity of a national currency to the successful prosecution of the war against rebellion, and of its utility at all times in protecting labor, cheapening exchanges, facilitating travel, and increasing the safety of all business transactions; and at the same time unwilling to urge even salutary and necessary reforms in such a way as needlessly to disturb existing conditions or impair the value of existing investments of capital, the Secretary recommended, in two successive reports, the authorization of National banking associations, to which the capital of the corporations now issuing notes for circulation might be transferred, with advantage to the parties in interest as well as to the general public.

The sanction of Congress was given to these views at the last session; and the simple assurance thus given that, henceforth, the country is to have a national currency secured by a pledge of national bonds, and the belief that this currency will at no distant day take the place of the heterogeneous corporate currency which has hitherto filled the channels of circulation, at once inspired faith in the national insolvency is to be admitted, more than their amount in coin; and yet such bonds can now be had for their amount in United States notes.

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and naval commanders, parties have been detailed the work on the southern coast, on the rivers of the interior, and, indeed, wherever their services could be made available. From these labors, of as importance cordially acknowledged by the officers to whom they have been rendered, the value of the survey, and the merits of those by whom it is conducted, receive fresh illustration.

During the last Summer a number of rebels ran into Portland harbor in the night and seized the revenue cutter lying there, its commanding officer being sick on shore, and a portion of the crew absent on leave. They succeeded in leaving the harbor unobserved; but early in the morning the Collector of the Port, hearing of the affair, took instant measures for pursuit by chartering two passenger steamers, arming them with whatever could be most promptly obtained, and providing the necessary force of volunteers, citizens and soldiers. In a few hours the rebels had been compelled to abandon their prize, after setting her on fire, and being themselves taken prisoners. The value of this capture can best be estimated by the damage inflicted on commerce by the same rebels in the *Tacony*, a vessel every way inferior to the one they had seized. The Secretary deeply regrets that the Collector no longer lives to read this acknowledgment of his prompt, energetic, and judicious action.

The report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, to whose supervision Congress has wisely committed the employment of steam in water transportation, is herewith transmitted. The importance of its action may be inferred from the simple statement that there have been inspected during the past year 933 steam vessels, valued at $10,135,057,000, with an aggregate tonnage of 405,000 tons, which have carried, for shorter or longer distances, 6,420,000 passengers. The Secretary invites attention to the suggestion of a safe system of signals, by sounds and lights, adapted to the use of steam vessels, whether in the merchant or national service, and which may perhaps be extended so as to embrace sailing vessels also. Such signals, understood by all, might avert many disasters, and be the means of many benefits, without at all interfering with any peculiar system required for special communication between vessels of the navy.

The Secretary renews the recommendation of his last report, that authority be given to sell the buildings erected, but not needed or used, for hospitals, and also such other buildings as are unoccupied or no: required for the objects of their intended purposes.

The operations under the charge of the Lighthouse Bureau have been satisfactorily prosecuted during the year. The Cape Charles lighthouse, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, was destroyed by guerrillas in August last. Its reconstruction is of great importance to commerce, and should be immediately authorized and provided for.

The lighthouse system of the United States, unlike those of commercial nations generally, is maintained wholly at our own cost. The Secretary suggests the expediency of providing for its support and enlargement hereafter, so far as treaty stipulations will permit, by a small duty on tonnage for lighthouse purposes. The benefits of the system accrue to foreign as well as to American commerce, and its burdens should be apportioned accordingly.

In this report the Secretary necessarily omits many things; but he cannot omit the expression of his cordial appreciation of the zeal, intelligence, and fidelity which the officers of the department generally have brought to the discharge of their several duties. To their labors he sensibly feels and gratefully acknowledges that he is indebted, in great part, for the measure of success which has attended its administration.

Still less could he excuse himself should he omit to say how distinctly he recognizes, on looking back through the year, the tokens of that Divine Providence which has led our country through perils of every kind. How steadily and grandly, under that benignant care, the great Republic has moved on! How confidently may we trust its future to the same sacred guidance!

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1863.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts, including a balance on hand July 1, 1862, of $13,043,546 81, were $901,125,674 86, as follows:

From customs	$69,059,642 40	
From lands	167,617 17	
From miscellaneous sources	3,646,615 35	
From direct tax	1,485,103 61	
From internal duties	37,646,787 95	111,399,766 48
From Loans:		
For 3-years 7.30 bonds	$17,263,450 00	
For 5-20 years 6 per cent. bonds	176,037,259 44	
For 2-years Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	1,622 00	
For United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	291,280,000 00	
For United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	145,050 00	
From temporary loan, under act Feb. 25, 1863	115,226,762 21	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	157,479,361 92	
For 20-years 6 per cent. bonds, under act July 17, 1861	76,500 00	
From United States fractional currency	20,192,456 00	776,682,361 57
Aggregate receipts		$888,08.,128 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total resources		$901,125,674 86

From which, however, should be deducted receipts from new loans, applied during the year in payment of existing funded or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts 181,086,635 07

Making the actual amount of receipts $720,039,039 79

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were:

For the civil service	$23,252,928 98	
For Pensions and Indians	4,216,520 79	
For interest on Public debt	24,72.,846 61	
For the War Department	599,298,600 83	
For the Navy Department	66,211,106 27	
Total	$713,709,595 58	
To which add payments on account of Public Debt as follows:		
Redemption of Treasury Notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846	$50 00	
Redemption of Treasury Notes under acts of Dec. 23, 1857, Dec. 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861	2,211,650 00	
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1863	67,816,993 46	
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	2,580,743 96	
Redemption of 7.30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	71,500 00	
Redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	69,550.00	
Redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	56,177,390 00	
Redemption of United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	2,099,000 00	
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	50,359,758 29	
Making the aggregate of expenditures	$895,796,630 65	
But from this aggregate should be deducted payments of existing funded and temporary debt, all which are made from new loans, and are, therefore, only nominal payments	181,086,635 07	
Making the actual expenditures for the year	$714,709,995 58	
Leaving a balance in the Treastry, July 1, 1863, of	$5,329,044 21	

No. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURESS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1864.

The receipts and expenditures, as submitted for the current year, show the actual transactions for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last, and are estimated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the amount of appropriations already made and of those asked for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the 1st of July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is better shown than it would otherwise be.

RECEIPTS.

From customs:		
First quarter, actual	$22,562,018 42	
Second, third and fourth quarters, estimated	50,000,000 00	
		$72,562,018 42
From Internal duties:		
First quarter, actual	$17,599,713 59	
Three quarters, estimated	60,000,000 00	
		77,599,713 59
From lands:		
First quarter, actual	$136,182 09	
Three quarters, estimated	300,000 00	
		436,182 09
From miscellaneous sources:		
First quarter, actual	$641,542 04	
Three quarters, estimated	5,000,000 00	
		5,641,542 04
Aggregate receipts for the year, actual and estimated, from all sources, other than from loans		$156,239,456 14
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1863		5,329,044 21
Total		$161,568,500 35
Add amount received from loans during the first quarter applied to current expenditures		$129,842,462 11
Also estimated amount derived and to be derived from loans to be disbursed during three other quarters	$458,321,627 96	
Estimated balance June 30, 1864	5,836,539 93	
	464,157,567 89	
		594,000,000 00
Making the total receipts from all sources		$755,568,500 35

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates based upon actual disbursements, and on appropriations made and asked for the current fiscal year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st July last, are:

For the Civil Service:		
First quarter, actual	$7,836,989 81	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	26,726,501 06	
Appropriation asked for deficiencies	1,311,971 13	34,287,611 89
For Pensions and Indians:		
First quarter, actual	1,711,271 93	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	6,134,833 86	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	4,210 00	7,840,314 81
For the War Department:		
First quarter, actual	$144,387,473 97	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	741,092,037 14	885,479,511 11
For the Navy Department:		
First quarter, actual	$18,511,618 88	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	91,602,567 74	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	2,565,000 00	112,979,186 60
For interest on the public debt:		
First quarter, actual	$4,283,628 37	
Second, third and fourth quarters, required	54,881,508 01	59,165,136 38
Aggregate for all purposes other than the public debt		1,099,731,960 42
Of this amount it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June next, the sum of		350,000,000 00
Making the aggregate amount actually expended and estimated during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, for the support of the Government and the war, the sum of		749,731,960 42
This sum being deducted from total receipts, as above, there will remain an estimated balance, on the 30th of June, 1864, of		5,836,539 93

NOTE.—There have been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and reimbursement of public debt during the quarter ending on Sept. 30, 1863, the following sums:

From 5-20 years bonds, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	$84,639,628 51
From 6 per cent. 20-years bonds, under Act July 17, 1861	241,500 00
From United States notes, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	15,452,000 00
From 2-years 6 per cent. interest-bearing Treasury notes, under Act March 3, 1863	13,000,000 00
From certificates of indebtedness, under Acts March 1 and 17, 1863	14,865,000 00
From temporary loan, under Acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	32,6?0,013 84
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	11,874,940 36-172,463,963 71

Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the quarter, in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely:

For redemption of stock, loan of 1812	$68,000 00
For redemption of Oregon war debt	5,300 00
For redemption of 7-30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	6,000 00
For redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	1,258,800 00
For redemption of United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	337,279 00
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1863	12,945,804 16
For redemption of temporary loan, under acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	27,203,017 44
For redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	1,200,600 00
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act Dec. 23, 1857	800 00
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act March 3, 1861	184,350 00—88,020,250 00
Showing, as the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the first quarter of 1864	$120,842,483 11
And there has been, and remains to be, provided for the second, third and fourth quarters, from loans, the sum of	$458,321,027 96
And the estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1864	5,836,539 93
	464,157,567 89
Making the apparent aggregate by which the public debt will be increased during the year	$594,000,000 00
From which deduct the estimated balance	5,836,539 93
Making the actual increase of the public debt during the fiscal year 1864	$588,163,460 07

Receipts and Expenditures for the months of October and November, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$15,236,418 93
From internal duties	17,436,751 71
From lands	46,003 10
From miscellaneous sources	2,011,529 44
Making total resources, except from loans	$34,629,703 18
These receipts do not include the entire month of November, complete returns for that month not having been received from all points. These returns will probably increase the sum of receipts by about	800,000 00
Making the total receipts for the two months from ordinary sources	$35,629,703 18
Add receipts from loans, except of sums applied in payment of funded or temporary debt	111,131,027 98
Making the total receipts from all sources, except as above	$146,760,731 16

EXPENDITURES.

For the civil service	$4,078,134 88
For interest on the public debt	12,504,886 46
For Pensions and Indians	1,124,123 22
For War Department	116,347,413 96
For Navy Department	18,806,177 64
Making the aggregate amount expended during the months of October and November for the support of the Government and the war	$146,860,735 16

NOTE.—There have been received from loans, and applied to current expenditures and reimbursement of public debt, during the months of October and November, assuming the receipts to have been as above explained, the following sums:

From 5-20 year bonds, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	$111,063,967 79
From temporary loan, under Acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1863	11,097,261 23
From two-years 6 per cent interest-bearing treasury notes, under Act March 3, 1863	35,033,800 00
From United States notes, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	15,506,860 00
From fractional currency, under Acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	230,000 00
From certificates of indebtedness, under Acts March 1 and 17, 1863	21,113,000 00
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	20,559,391 98-215,503,081 00

Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the months of October and November in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely:

Redemption of Treasury notes, under act July 17, 1861	788,743 35
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	839,913 90
Redemption of temporary loan, under act Feb. 25, 1862	66,336,223 53
Redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	1,927,545 95
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	33,490,437 49
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act Dec. 23, 1857	200 00
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	1,343,700 00
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	4,300 00-104,371,063 02
Showing the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the months of October and November, 1863, to be as above stated	111,131,027 98

No. 3.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

As Estimated for the Year ending June 30, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Estimated balance July 1, 1864	$5,836,539 93
From Customs	70,000,000 00
From internal duties	125,000,000 00
From Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Total	$206,836,539 93

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended on the 1st of July, 1864	$350,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	27,973,194 81
Interior Department, pensions and Indians	9,631,304 73
War Department	536,204,127 77
Navy Department	142,618,785 40
Interest on public debt	85,387,676 15
Total	$1,151,815,088 86
Of this amount it may be estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of	400,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year	$751,815,088 86
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year, are placed at	206,836,539 93
Leaving to be provided for by loans	$544,978,548 93

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture represents that this branch of industry has not suffered in consequence of the war. A larger yield of the great staples has been produced in 1863 than in 1862. The following is the comparison:

1862.		1863.	
Wheat, bush	160,993,500	Wheat, bush	191,063,238
Oats, bush	172,520,997	Oats, bush	174,858,167
Corn, bush	536,704,474	Corn, bush	449,163,894
Hay, bales	20,000,000	Hay, bales	18,500,000
Tobacco, lbs	205,807,873	Tobacco, lbs	253,442,413
Wool, lbs	83,524,172	Wool, lbs	79,405,210

The department is obtaining a vast amount of information by a system of correspondence with farmers in all parts of the country. Seeds are wanted in large quantities for distribution, and have been, to a considerable extent, imported from Europe. About 1,200,000 packages of seeds have been distributed during the past year. Valuable facts have been collected concerning vines and vineyards. The appropriation of $20,000 for investigation of the culture of flax and hemp, as a substitute for cotton, is now being expended by a commission appointed for that purpose, but their report is not yet ready. The expenditures of the Department from the 31st of December 1862 to 30th of November 1863, is $87,792 96, leaving an unexpended balance on hand of $52,883 04.

LAW REPORTS.

Fradulent Representation Discovered by a Similarity of Names.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

George Kelsey and Ira S. Cady vs. —— *Fisher, John Doe, Richard Roe, John Stokes, composing the firm of Fisher & Co.*—The plaintiffs in this case are provision dealers in this City, and defendants, whose names are unknown, it is alleged transacted as associates in various forms, and among others under the name of Fisher & Co. Plaintiffs allege that this firm fraudulently and by false representation obtained goods and merchandise to the amount of $586 08, to be paid on delivery at the steamer *Creole*, upon presenting the shipping receipt at the office of Fisher & Co.

Plaintiffs charge that said Fisher & Co. never intended to pay for said goods, but intended to cheat the plaintiffs and that they never have paid for the goods, on which account plaintiffs have been damaged to the extent of $1,000, for which sum they claim judgment. The action is defended by one of the defendants, whose real name is George Burnett. He denies the allegations of the complaint. It would seem from the evidence of the plaintiffs that the defendants had an office handsomely furnished, and fitted up, to all appearance, as a respectable place of business. When defendants purchased these goods plaintiff inquired of Halstead & Chamberlin the standing of this firm of Fisher & Co. Halstead & Chamberlain replied that Fisher & Co. were good, but it seemed that they referred to another highly respectable firm in Pearl-street, of the same name. Plaintiff called to collect their bill several times, but were always answered that defendants were out. On some occasions defendants could be seen skedaddling into a back office. Thomas Fisher, one of the defendants, has been arrested, but was not tried. Case still on.

Mr. Boles, for plaintiff; Mr. Fineto, for defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a dozen of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1866.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In reward to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver,
The Polar Refrigerator,
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines,
Parlor and Ice Skates,
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS, BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 5 DEPAU-ROW—ELEGANT houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LAdy, giving up housekeeping, desires good situations for a first-class cook and a very competent chambermaid, who will assist in washing and ironing, or act as waitress; they are capable, first-class servants; best of references given. Call at once at No. 64 East 38th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who has lived in England, and understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook; understands baking, and is an excellent laundress; can produce the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Mth-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SMART capable girl, to do cooking; is a neat and trusty servant; an excellent washer and ironer; willing and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (City or country.)

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; no objection to do general housework; is an excellent laundress and cook. Call at 378 6th-av,

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAwoman desires a situation as cook; understands boning and larding, jellies, &c; has unexceptionable reference from her former employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply or address, for two days, No. 124, corner of 21st-st. and 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer, in a private family; good references from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 1,390 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, wishes a situation as nurse; she has the best recommendation from her last place, where she lived 2½ years. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, cut and do family sewing, and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 12 Av. D, between 2d and 3d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable American lady, about 38 years of age; is perfectly familiar with the details of household management, and competent to take entire charge; the best of references given and required. Address "SOLDIER'S WIDOW," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent young woman as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, REspectable woman, and entirely first-class laundress, to go to California, for private family or hotel; will consent to pay one-half of her passage, and the best City recommendations will be given. Apply before Saturday, 12 o'clock, at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMENS' AND FAMILY WASHING done in the neatest manner. Call or address MARY McCLOUSKEY, No. 104 East 25th-st. City reference given, if required.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN A situation for a young English girl; would take care of children and sew, or act as young lady's maid. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 383 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk by a person of many years' experience, either in the lumber trade or a manufacturing establishment; satisfactory references given. Address J. J. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as coachman or groom; has had a long experience in the City; is well acquainted in the care of horses, and a steady driver. Can give the best City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 566 Broadway, Mr. Duncomb's saddlery store.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED AS groom by a very respectable young man; can give first-class reference and is strictly temperate. Can be seen for two days, or address a note to J. C., No. 23 West 22d-st., private stable.

A SALESMAN, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience, and has a cash and short time trade near by, would like to make an arrangement with some first-class dry goods jobbing house, from Jan. 1, 1864. A note, addressed B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

TO BANKING AND STOCK COMMISSION HOUSES.—A situation wanted as book-keeper or assistant, by an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with the general business. Refers to present employers, members of the Board. Address VICTOR, Office at *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN who can write over one hundred words a minute by Phonographic short hand, and is an experienced copyist. Address DELTA, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS commission house; a young man who has an acquaintance with buyers of small wares preferred. Address, with name and references, Box No. 4,582 Post-office.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the CLOTH JOBBING business. WHITE & HEATH, Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND retail hardware store, a good stout boy, 15 or 16 years of age; one that resides with his parents would be preferred. Salary first year, $100. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a German or colored girl to cook, wash and iron; she must have good City references. Call at No. 138 Amity-st., New-York.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, one who can bring the best of City references; a Protestant required. Apply at No. 85 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS WANTED.—Must thoroughly understand her business and have the best of reference; Catholics not wanted. Apply at No. 56 Exchange-place, rooms Nos. 1 and 2, from 10 till 12.

TO BOOK-FOLDERS AND SEWERS.—Wanted at once, 10 or 12 girls to fold and sew; steady work. Apply to G. GEDNEY, No. 164 Duane-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST IN SEWING.—Wanted, a Protestant girl of neat habits, in the above capacity. Apply at No. 36 West 33d-st,

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANTS SERVANTS, one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as waitress; also, a seamstress and dressmaker, one that can cut and fit. Apply, this day, at No. 307 4th-av., where their employer may be seen.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE CHAMBERwork, washing and ironing and flueing of a small private family. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st. between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWISS GIRL TO DO waiting; one who understands her business. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 143 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED A WAITER.—THOSE HAVING unqualified recommendations can apply at No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS AN assistant in the hosiery department. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. LEE, BLISS & CO.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS DAY AT L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 581 Broadway.
Velvet Bonnets of every color. Velvets by the yard at wholesale and retail.
Jockey Hats and Skating Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers and Felt Bonnets, Turban Hats.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price'—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purch

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischutz.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Sketches in India.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond journals to the 9th have been received at Fortress Monroe. The reason given for the raising of the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet is, that Burnside had received heavy reinforcements. The rebel loss in the late assault upon the city was 600. The failure of the movement is charged to the issuing of a forged order recalling Anderson's brigade. A body of our cavalry is reported to have revisited Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th inst., and to have been driven away by Grimsby's troopers. From Charleston Harbor the only new fact is, that Gillmore refrains from wasting more ammunition against Sumter's ruins, and is intrenching his Morris Island works to render them safer in case the rebels should advance upon them from James Island.

The *Evening Globe*, published at St. John's, N. B., says respecting the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, that the plot was conceived there by Secessionists, who hired some of the vilest characters of that place to assist in its execution. The design was to load the vessel with the particular kind of merchandise of most value in the Confederacy, and then run the blockade of Wilmington. The steamer did not enter, but merely called off the harbor of St. John's, to receive on board Capt. Parker, formerly of the privateer *Retribution*, who took command. At the latest accounts the vessel was reported to be below Pubinco Harbor, near Cape Sable. The people of St. John's regret that that place should have been in any manner associated with an act which they condemn.

CONGRESS.

Neither House transacted much business yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, gave notice of a bill to encourage naval enlistments, and credit the same on the military quota of the several States. Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House notice was received that the Russian Admiral would receive members, with their ladies, on board his fleet on Saturday. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, gave notice of a bill to admit members of the Cabinet on the floor of the House, with the privilege of debating upon matters pertaining to the business of their departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the House. An election for Chaplain was then held, resulting in the choice of Rev. W. H. Channing, who received 86 votes, to 55 for Bishop Hopkins. Adjourned to Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, and *Bremen* from Southampton, at this port yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe. Earl Russell would not withdraw from the British Cabinet. England has announced a courteous declination of the invitation to the French Emperor's Congress, and it was believed other Governments would follow its example. The Schleswig-Holstein question continued to create uneasiness. Austria and Prussia were said to have raised objections to the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg. It was thought Russia would interfere. It was further said that Prussia had agreed to send troops into Holstein immediately. The London *Times* admits the possibility of a successful insurrection in Holstein, but demands that there shall be no invasion on the part of Prussia or the German Powers. Mr. Cobden made another speech on American affairs, on the 24th of November, in which he expressed renewed faith in the success of the National arms. The rebel correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Chickamauga Oct. 8, speaks of that battle as being the most fruitless victory of modern times, and the blame of which is directly imputed to Gen. Bragg. Cotton closed buoyant and a trifle higher. Breadstuffs firm and unchanging.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Farley, of respect to the memory of Col. O'Mara, of the Ninetieth Illinois regiment, who was killed at Chattanooga, and tendering the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his remains on their arrival in this City. The "House of the Sisters of Mercy" was donated $3,000, some general business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and transacted a good deal of general business. The only noticeable feature of the session was the adoption of resolution to pay Mr Stetson, of the Astor, $6,750 for the Russian banquet, and the following sums for banqueting the regiments named in connection with them on returning from the seat of war: Fifth regiment, $3,465; Twentieth regiment, $330; Eleventh and First regiments, $3,300; Seventh regiment, $2,100; Seventeenth regiment, $2,375; Thirty-first regiment, $2,250; Thirty-second regiment, $2,500; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, $6,000; Sixth regiment, $3,500; Fifteenth regiment, $3,000; Twenty-fifth regiment, $2,000; Thirty sixth regiment, $2,000; and add $500 for entertainment to Gen. Meagher, making a total of $36,290, exclusive of the amount for the Russian banquet. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

By the arrival of the steamer *Ariel* at Fortress Monroe, we have later news from South America. Valparaiso and Santiago advices are to the 2d of November, and Lima and Callao to the 15th ult., brought by the British mail steamship *Bogota*, which arrived at Panama on the 22d. The news from most of the South American States is unimportant. Affairs in Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation are quiet. But from Ecuador we have the confirmation of the previous news of a war between that State and the United States of Colombia. The Congress of Ecuador had authorized President Moreno to declare war against Colombia, and the public journals on both sides teemed with acrimonious comments. The Ecuadorians on the frontier were threatening Mosquera's force, which was only 2,000 strong, but the latter continued violent and abusive toward the Ecuador Government. There does not seem to be the least chance of avoiding a war. The United States, French, and Spanish Ministers in Quito had publicly expressed sympathy with the Ecuadorian Government. Dr. Manuel Murillo will succeed Mosquera as President of Colombia, in April next. A treaty had been made between Peru and Bolivia, which concedes the delivery to the proper authorities of all persons who have committed treason to the American cause. The fine American clipper-ship *Ocean Pearl*, of New-York, was burned at her anchorage in Callao, soon after she had completed the discharge of her cargo. Business was dull at Valparaiso. The small-pox was abating at Panama. Mrs. G. C. Fish, of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., died at Aspinwall on the 28th.

An item appeared in the Times a few days since, stating that "Gen. Brannan, of the Army of the Cumberland, had been placed under arrest, and would be tried by Court-martial at Cincinnati." This was an error. It should have read Gen. *Brayman*. Gen. Brannan is at his post in the Army of the Cumberland.

The President's Plan of Reconstruction.

We long ago took decided ground against all schemes of provincializing the rebel States—maintaining that they were radically wrong in principle, and would prove calamitous in result. The President's plan of restoring our Federal system to its normal operation, therefore, finds us already thoroughly committed to it in every essential particular. But, apart from our own foregone conclusions, we cannot help feeling the convincing power of the mere enunciation of the President's programme. Feasibility, justice, consistency, and security, are so patently met by it, in the fullest measure, that it challenges at once the acquiescence of all truly loyal men. Of course Faction will bark at it. It is the very nature of Faction to fly at any public good. But this manifestation of instinct will only be corroborative of the intrinsic excellence of the plan. There has not been a great efficacious measure in this war whose first appearance was not assailed thus. Could this prove an exception, we should at once surmise there must be something wrong about it.

What is the problem to be solved? It is—How to restore *truly and safely* the part of the Union which revolted.

The scheme to provincialize the rebel States does not meet it, for it would not be a *true* restoration. It would be, on the other hand, a destruction. Our Federal system is composed of States. The Federal Constitution is the basis on which *States* agreed to establish a common Power. It has its name—*Federal*—from that fact solely. Otherwise it would be purely national. The fact that the General Government is the paramount Government, to which the people of the States are directly responsible in certain relations, don't in the least affect its Federal character. There may be disputes about the measure of State rights—that is to say, about the *extent* to which the States accorded or reserved powers—but there never has been a dispute, and never can be, that the Union was originally and essentially one of States, and that the nation itself has no existence but as The United States. The transformation of a State into a province—supposing any power, military or other, could do it—would be to just that extent a retrenchment of the Union, an elimination of the nationality. Georgia, as a province, would be no more a part of *the Union* than Canada. It might be, indeed, a territorial appendage of the Union, an external possession of it; but, in no legitimate sense, a part of it. Therefore, those who talk of restoring the Union by provincializing any of the States advance a self-contradiction. There can be no true restoration except by conserving the integrity of all the parts to be restored.

But again, on the other hand, they who advocate a restoration without any Federal action whatever—a restoration which shall be simply an emergence from the war, and resumption of the old *status* without any new limitations or conditions—fail to meet the other requirement of the problem, *safety*. What endangers this Union, is not the rebellious spirit in itself, as a passive thing, but the rebellious spirit in outward act—not the feeling cherished, but the power exerted. The object of the war is not to convert traitorous into loyal sentiments, but to protect itself from the military power of those sentiments. So the object of the whole policy of the Government must be to protect itself from the power of the rebel spirit, however exerted. It is certain that the rebel spirit, for a time, at least, will survive the war which crushes its military power. Deprived of its war-weapons, it will seek other means of hostile action; particularly the ballot, which, in the hands of enemies, is perhaps more formidable to any Government, than any other. There will be a necessity, therefore, for the Government of the Union to protect itself from this rebel power of hampering, and crippling, and destroying it by voting. Self-preservation just as much forbids it to tolerate enemies in its Senate-house as enemies in the field. To insure security, traitors must be stripped of their civil power, as absolutely as of their military power, and must remain so disabled until they cease to be traitors, by renouncing their treason. This is the only safeguard. We don't remember yet to have seen the plain, distinct avowal that the rebel civil power of a State shall remain intact after its rebel military power is crushed, for everybody would feel it almost treason to sustain a principle assuming just that shape. Yet this is simply the full, consistent development of the doctrine of restoration by non-interference. No man, not an outright supporter of the rebellion, can deny that the safety of the Government requires it to put its hand on the rebel civil machinery at some point. It is only those who don't value, or who don't stop to regard the safety of the Government at all, that deny or ignore this. But if it be allowed that the civil machinery of the rebels is to be touched at *any* point, the whole principle of non-interference collapses.

The President's plan avoids all incongruities, and fulfills each cardinal requirement. By preserving the integrity of the States, it secures a Federal restoration, *true* alike in name and fact. By necessitating an oath of loyalty as a condition precedent to amnesty and pardon and the renewal of civil rights, it deprives unrepentant traitors of the malign use of any civil power, and thus makes the Federal restoration *safe*. The plan, in principle and application, is perfectly adapted to the exigency, and will be approved by the loyal people.

The Treasury Report.

When the Secretary of the Treasury made his last annual report, there was a more pressing obligation upon him for the display of financial ability and far-reaching statesmanship than on the present occasion. The duty then devolved upon him, by reasen of the peculiar condition of the country, in respect to the great rebellion, and the unsettled question of the volume of national legal tender currency, required for the future conduct of the war, was alike complicated and perplexing. He met the emergency by a statesmanlike review of the resources of the nation, and an urgent recommendation that the direct issue of legal tender notes should be confined to a very moderate increase on the previous aggregate of two hundred and fifty millions authorized by Congress at its preceding session. For the rest he preferred to rely upon loans, temporary or permanent, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum. Coupled with these views he again submitted—and, it must be confessed, in advance of the state of financial sentiment on the subject—his plan for a National Free-Banking system, secured by the pledge of the Public Stocks of the United States, which, by a fair distribution through the States, would give a uniform national circulation of three hundred millions, after the general return of the country to specie payments, and after the emergency which gave rise to the more direct legal tender issues of the Government shall have passed away.

These recommendations were carried out with singular confidence in the judgment and foresight of the author of the report. Only one hundred and fifty millions—raising the aggregate to the present maximum of four hundred millions—were added to the legal tender authority, and seven hundred and fifty millions authorized by way of loan for the service of the remainder, and the whole of the present fiscal years. The National Banking system was also duly enacted, and thus the entire financial machinery of the Treasury placed at the disposal and administration of the Secretary, as he would have it.

Mr. Chase now comes before Congress with his budget under very different and much brighter auspices. His work is made comparatively easy by the singularly kind working of his previous recommendations so promptly adopted by the last Congress. His additional wants by the way of loans or currency even for the succeeding fiscal year 1865 are few. He has filled up the maximum of his legal tender currency to four hundred millions, and he would not have Congress increase it. He ably vindicates the wisdom, the high credit and popular convenience of this currency, and while admitting that any considerable increase of its volume would defeat the ends of credit and economy, so far as it would be in excess of the actual wants of the country—in the absence of gold and silver as an active circulation—in its business and exchanges—he very clearly demonstrates that neither the wages of labor nor the high prices of commodities have been so directly influenced by it as by the vast expenditures of the war, earned and distributed among our own people, coupled with the diversion of the hundreds of thousands of hardy laborers to the battle-field.

While he has filled up the maximum of his legal tender authority, and desires no increase, Mr. Chase has thus far employed only fifty millions of the seven hundred and fifty millions authorized by way of loan by the Act of March 3, He has fallen back upon his Popular Loan of Feb. 25, 1862, known as the 6 per Cents of 1882, redeemable at the option of the Government after 1867, and this the people have taken with a freedom, not to say eagerness, at par value, which left him but little to do under the more recent authority, He now simply asks that the same authority, with a few unimportant modifications, be continued to the next fiscal year; the unexpended sum of seven hundred millions to be extended to nine hundred millions, corresponding with the appropriations of Congress for the possible contingency of the prolongation of the war until the 30th of June, 1865. At the same time the Secretary expresses his satisfaction at the prospect of the National Banking system as the other branch of the legislation of last Winter, and his great confidence in its widespread future usefulness.

The Secretary has not been less fortunate in his estimates than in his recommendations. The correctness of his calculations on this point we have had frequent occasion to speak of in the last year or two. Wherever he has had the experience of the past working of our customs revenue system and war expenditure to rely upon, his figures have proved singularly correct. He confesses himself at fault in the present report in his estimate of the proceeds of our new and, at the time, untried internal revenue system, which is scarcely to be wondered at considering the delays which attended its first operation, and the very uncertain amount which, as a novel experiment in this country, it could be made to yield. In all other respects this report demonstrates that the public debt at the close of the last fiscal year, and the aggregate which it will reach by the close of the present fiscal year, were rather over than underrated. And, on the other hand, the ability of the Government and the disposition of our people to raise all the money required for the continued large expenditure of the war, and the amount of customs which the consumption of foreign goods would yield for the interest upon the public debt in gold, were in no respect over-estimated. We take for example the public debt on the 30th June last. The estimate was for $1,122,297,403. The actual is $1,098,793,181. The customs were to be $68,041,736. They proved to be $69,059,642. The interest upon the public debt was to be $25,041,532. It was actually $24,729,846. The report of last year estimated for the close of the present fiscal year, a total public debt of $1,744,685,586. The actual increase of five months of the year and the estimated increase of the next seven months reduces this sum to $1,686,956,641, which may be reduced in certain contingencies to $1,634,000. Assuming the first figure as the maximum, the Secretary will require to raise by loan, temporary or permanent, by the 30th June next, $352,000,000, from which he deducts the remainder of his Popular Loan now in the course of subscription, $101,059,600, and relies upon at least $25,000,000 to his present line of deposits in the Treasury. This would leave about $250,000,000 to be raised under the Act of March 3, 1863, by temporary or permanent loan, in the discretion of the Secretary, to meet the wants of the present fiscal year. While the requirements by way of loan for the next fiscal year are estimated at $544,978,548; raising the aggregate public debt on the 30th of June, 1865, if the war should continue so long, to $2,231,935.190. The ordinary resources of the next fiscal year from customs, internal taxation, &c., are placed at $206,838,539.

In the negotiation of his loans, the Secretary states that he has kept steadily in view, first, a moderate rate of interest; second, general distribution; third, future controllability; and, lastly, incidental utility; all of which points he illustrates with force and ability, and the wisdom of which, especially the second and last, can scarcely be overrated.

Where is Bragg's Army?—Bragg's army, after its rout and rush from the hills around Chattanooga, did not fetch up in any sort of shape till it reached Dalton, some twenty-five miles south of its former position. It did not halt long there, however, but pushed down to Resaca, nearly twenty miles further south. But that is not a very desirable point for an army to make its Winter quarters, and there is little or no doubt that the rebels moved still further South. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Bragg's army after it reached Resaca, says: "Our future line will probably rest upon the Coosa and its eastern tributaries." The Coosa is undonbtedly, on the whole, the best defensive line for the rebels in that locality, with Rome, perhaps, as the converging point. From Rome, for nearly 200 miles in a southwesterly direction, the Coosa is navigable by steamboats, and its valley, which has always produced large quantities of corn, has, for the last two years, been devoted almost entirely to grain growing, and has furnished heavy crops. Beside this river communication, there is railroad communication with Central Georgia, which, at Atlanta, diverges to the east and the west. By these various lines the rebels would be enabled to easily obtain supplies. Rome itself is a town where the rebels have very extensive foundries, which they have turned to good account in the war, and which our Generals in the West have twice or thrice attempted to reach and destroy.

It will doubtless be hereabouts that Bragg's mob will take up Winter quarters, and that Hardee or some one else will try and lick it into shape for one more fight.

Pardon of a Rebel Officer.—It will be seen that the President has signed a pardon for Brig.-Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, which exempts him from the penalty of treason and reinstates him in all his rights of property, excepting those relating to slaves. Gen. Gantt, as the readers of the Times are aware, has by recent speeches, letters and acts, shown that he has repented of his course as a rebel, and thoroughly purged himself of his sins.

The draft of a proclamation of amnesty to repentant rebels, which the President appended to his Messsge, excepted from its benfits, among others, "all persons who are or shall have been military officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army." There may, however, be individual exceptions to the general principles and general exceptions there laid down, and this might be looked upon as one of them; or rather, it may be, that as Gen. Gantt repented and took the oath of allegiance *before* the issue of the Amnesty Proclamation, its provisions do not apply to him at all. But the President, in this case, acts under his general constitutional power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A Further Vindication of the Action of our Government.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE LETTER OF GEN. HITCHCOCK TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES, PUBLISHED DEC. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In further explanation of the subject of exchanges of prisoners of war, I make the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Ould by Col. Wm. Ludlow, (as Agent of Exchange,) dated New-York, July 22, 1863, by which it will be seen that Col. Ludlow expressly declined to acquiesce in a proposition for the release of the officers captured and paroled by Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh:

"Your communication of the 17th inst., (July, 1863,) has been forwarded to me here. (Col. Ludlow being temporarily absent from Fort Monroe at the time.)

There is no authority in the cartel for your proposed declaration of exchange of your officers captured at Vicksburge, in the manner you indicate." [Yet Mr. Ould subsequently, after Col. Ludlow had been relieved by Gen. Meredith, made the declaration not only for the exchange of the officers, including one Lieutenant-General, but of the non-commissioned officers and privates, embracing nearly all of Gen. Grant's captures, Col. Ludlow proceeds:]"The cartel provides for exchanges of equal rank, until such are exhausted, and then for equivalents. In consequence of the very much larger number of your officers and men we hold on parole and in confinement, you can give no equivalents for the General officers you desire to have exchanged. You cannot for a moment assume that you can select a General officer and declare his equivalents in those of inferior rank, when we hold the paroles of your officers of the same rank as the latter. But even supposing this arrangement was permitted by the cartel, I do not see how you could avail yourself of it at this time.

You will recollect that since the proclamation of Hon. Jefferson Davis of December last, and more especially since the passage of the act of the Confederate Congress in reference to our captured officers, *both of which were in violation of the cartel, and have caused in the one case a temporary, and in the other a continued suspension of exchanges of officers*, that all such exchanges have been subjects of special agreement between us.

To avoid the complications and annoyances of these special agreements, *I have again and again urged you to return to the cartel*, but up to the present moment in vain. On the contrary, you retain in close confinement large numbers of our officers, for whom I have made a demand and tendered equivalents. Until you consent to return to the terms prescribed by the cartel for exchanges of officers, I shall not consent to any exchanges except on special agreements.

I repeat to you, that I decline to unite in your proposed declaration of exchange of officers captured at Vicksburgh, and if recaptured they will be dealt with as violators of their parole. Ought you not, in justice to those officers, to notify them of the exact conditions of their cases, and thus enable them to avoid being placed in false positions?

If you are authorized to deliver our officers now held in close confinement, and to a return to the cartel in exchanges of all officers and men, all the complicated questions which have arisen within the last few months can be promptly disposed of."

It has been supposed by some—and the idea seems to have been assiduously set on foot, that, because the subject of the exchange of colored troops, or of officers confined in Southern prisons captured subsequently to the proclamation of the President, makes no prominent part of the recent correspondence between Gen. Meredith and Mr. Ould, therefore, the stand taken by the South on this subject has had nothing to do with the difficulties on the subject of exchanges; but the simple truth is, that the recent correspondence grew out of and had reference exclusively to other than specific points of controversy, and there was no particular occasion to discuss, in that correspondence, the proclamation of Mr. Davis and the proceedings of the rebel Congress on that subject.

It will be seen, from Col. Ludlow's letter, that the question was fully stated in all its bearings by Col. Ludlow, and that Mr. Ould was invited, *if he had authority*, to return to the cartel; that is, he was invited to abandon the ground taken by Mr. Davis and the rebel Congress. But this he has never done; and to show that the South has definitively taken its stand on this subject, and does not mean to recede from it, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 2d inst., need only be consulted.

In the issue of that date, the *Enquirer*, on the very question of the treatment of colored troops and their officers, recites a portion of the language of the rebel Act of Congress in these words:

"The law of the Confederate Congress, approved May 1, 1863, recites: 'That in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders, and forces, designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African Slavery, and bring on a servile war in these States, would, if successful, produce atrocious consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which, in modern warfare, prevail among civilized nations; they may, therefore, be properly and lawfully repressed by retaliation.'"

Here we have the law as it now stands, unrepealed, upon the statute books of the so-called Confederate States of America; and that this expresses the public feeling in the South, we need only read the editorial comments in the *Enquirer*, where we find this language:

"This law authorizes the President of the Confederate States to retaliate for every violation of the laws or usuages of war on the part of the enemy, and declares the commanding, organizing or aiding negroes in arms against the Confederate States, to be inciting servile insurrection, and those so offending, when captured, are punished with death; or, in the discretion of the Court. The law further punishes with death the inciting a servile insurrection or rebellion; and that all negroes and mulattoes taken in arms against the Confederate States shall, when captured, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which captured, to be dealt with according to the laws of such State.

The language of this law has been construed by the enemy to apply to free negroes of the United States, and we must admit that such construction is not forced, but does come within the terms of the law. But as it is clearly not within the province of one nation to undertake to prescribe the soldiers which another shall use in its armies, we hope that this law will be confined, by additional legislation, to such employment by the enemy of slaves or free negroes of the several States of the Confederacy."

Here we see that the law, *as it stands*, applies even to free colored men of the North, who may engage in the service of the United States; and the editor takes occasion to suggest a modification of the law, so far as they are concerned; but there is not a word against the law in other respects. As the law is applicable to both, the slaves and the free colored people of the South, who may be found in the army of the Government, they are to be dealt with according to the provisions of the law, which is all the more distinctly declared, by the proposed exception in favor of the free colored people of the North.

But the editor did not intend to leave the smallest doubt as to the purpose of the South on this question; for, after stating an exception in favor of the free colored men of the North, which, however, the law, as it stands, does not recognize, he proceeds to remark as follows:

"But the employment of our slaves and free negroes rest upon entirely different premises, and retaliation for such employment comes directly under the laws of war. Upon such retaliation we can stand before the nations of the world, just as we can upon the punishment of any deserter from our ranks, or of treason upon the part of any of our people."

The right of *postliminium*,' says Vattel, 'is that in virtue of which persons and things taken by the enemy, are restored to former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.'

And the American jurist, Wheaton, says:

'The *jus postliminii* was a fiction of the Roman law, by which persons or things taken from the enemy were held to be restored to their former state, when coming under the power of the nation to which they formerly belonged. It was applied to free persons or slaves returning *postliminii*.' Here, then, is the law of nations under which the right to return a slave to his master is plainly and fully laid down, and upon this, and also upon the right to punish him for being found in the ranks of the enemy, the Confederate authorities will stand, and from which they will not depart."

Here then we have the rebel law and the rebel comment, and we are told in the most affirmative language, that upon this *the Confederate authorities will stand, and from it they will not depart.*

In view of this *exposé* no one can doubt the purpose of the South on the subject of colored troops who may be captured in the service of the Government; and it is inconceivable how any one can favor the proposition of a general exchange of prisoners while the law in the South is what their own papers represent and approve, and while the practice unhappily, according to a good deal of evidence, goes beyond the law itself in barbarity.

It may just be remarked, that the Richmond editor treats the question as one between two nations already acknowledged as independent; but the recognition of certain belligerent rights, principally affecting prisoners of war, does not relieve rebels from obligations under the Government and laws of the United States. The *jus postliminii*, which even Wheaton calls a fiction of the Roman law, is wholly inapplicable here; and the *right* of the South to *punish* any one is without foundation, and must remain so until all rights over the South under the General Government shall cease; and this has now become a question of power as between the Federal Government and the rebellious movement in the South, to reduce which involves the very life of the Union and the Government of the United States of America.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. Hitchcock.

The Central Railroad Election.

THE RESULT NOT YET DETERMINED.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Central Railroad Election was continued until 7:30 P. M. to-day, when the Inspectors adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. It is estimated that Mr. Corning has voted proxies representing about seven millions, and holds three or four millions more to be voted to-morrow. The opposition claim to have voted six or seven millions. About half a million proxies are challenged and held open.

The Sale of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The sales of Government bonds, to-day, amounted to $679,850.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

WHAT BORDER STATE MEN THINK OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER.

The amnesty offered by the President is regarded by many leading Border State men here as foreshadowing an early peace. Others consider that it will have no effect whatever upon the leaders of the rebels or on the resolute military temper of the South to fight the war to the end; that as an element in the actual strife, it will have the same effect, and no more, than the Emancipation Proclamation had. These dissentients invoke an easy test of the influence of the amnesty, to offer it to the rebel officers imprisoned on Johnson's Island and see how many accept it.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Considerable comment has been made in diplomatic circles upon the reticence of the President in his Message respecting Mexican affairs. The Mexican Legation consider it a good omen. At the French Legation, on the other hand, this silence is accepted as an unfriendly indication.

THE PUNISHMENT OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

Mr. Lovejoy's bill for the punishment of slaveholders, of which he gave notice on the first day of the session, provides that all slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, or by act of Congress, shall be declared to be citizens and competent witnesses in all United States Courts. Any one attempting to reduce any one so freed again to Slavery, shall be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable with a fine of not less than two thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years.

ATTACK BY GUERRILLAS.

Thirty of Mosby's guerrillas last night made a dash upon our picket lines at Lewinsville, three miles beyond the Chain Bridge, and captured one man and six horses. They were finally driven off by the reserve pickets with a loss of one killed and one prisoner.

THE FRAUDS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria will foot up millions. The Secretary of War has determined to probe the matter to the bottom. Arrests of other parties occupying responsible positions will be the result of the investigation. These frauds have been in progress for seven months.

PERSONAL.

B. Gratz Brown, Senator from Missouri, arrived here to-night. The President was well enough to attend to business a part of this day.

INTERESTS IN PATENTS CONDEMNED.

The interests of N. Gamewell and James Dunlop, of South Carolina, in a large number of patents for improvements in telegraphing and fire-alarm bell, were condemned to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

THE SENATE AND GEN. GRANT.

The House joint resolution of thanks, &c., to Gen. Grant, was yesterday laid on the Senate table until the new Committees are formed, when, as a mere matter of form, it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Some of the Senators, while having no doubt of the propriety of the immediate passage of the resolution, desired that it be referred in order to prevent a bad precedent. There is no doubt that the Senate will pass it unanimously.

PARDON GRANTED TO GEN. E. W. GANTT, OF ARKANSAS.

The President has signed a pardon exempting Gen. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, from the penalty of treason, which he incurred by accepting and exercising the office of Brigadier-General in the service of the rebels. The pardon also reinstates Gen. Gantt to all his rights of property excepting those relative to slaves.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Representative Morrill, of Vermont, has given notice of a bill having in view the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and Representative Elijah Ward proposes a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the British Government for the British Provinces of North America, based upon true principles of reciprocity.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The *Star* contains the following:

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock:

My belief is that our prisoners on Belle Isle are in tents. I have requested Mr. Ould to share the clothing and subsistence sent by the Government with our citizen prisoners. I have no doubt it has been done.

(Signed,) J. A. MEREDITH.

RELIEF FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Nine hundred thousand dollars are asked for the benefit of prisoners of war.

APPROPRIATION FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Engineer Department estimates $5,334,000 as required for fortifications, &c., for the year ending June, 1865.

ILLNESS OF HON. MR. LITTLEJOHN.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of New-York, has been confined to his room by severe sickness since Monday.

THE COST OF CLOTHING THE ARMY.

The estimate of clothing for the army for the nex fiscal year is $58,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Notices of Bills—Concerning the Fugitive Slave Law, to Encourage Enlistments and Facilitate the Payment of Bounties and Pensions—The Treasury Report—The House Elects a Chaplain—Both Houses Adjourn till Monday.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and credit such enlistments on the military quota of the several states.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial from the President and Professors of the Theological School at Meadville, for the emancipation of all persons of African descent, held in Slavery.

Mr. Sumner also gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Speaker laid before the House, unofficially, from the Secretary of State, that the Russian Minister had informed him that Admiral Lisovsky and his officers would be ready to receive members of Congress and their ladies on Saturday noon, and that boats would be ready at the Navy-yard to convey them on board the fleet.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Union,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties due on account of deceased soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) it was resolved that when the House adjourn to-day it be until Monday next.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives members of the Cabinet, with the right to debate upon matters pertaining to the business of their departments respectively.

The memorial of Thomas L. Price, contesting the seat of John W. McClurg, Fourth District of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker here laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Eleven candidates were placed in nomination.

Before the result was announced numerous gentlemen changed their votes for the leading candidates, namely:

Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, and author of the *Bible View of Slavery*, and Rev. W. H. Channing, of the Unitarian Church, Washington.

Bishop Hopkins received 55 votes and Mr. Channing 86. The other votes were scattered among other candidates.

Mr. Channing was declared elected.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Throat Diseases.

"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others, troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness, resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

At No. 581 Broadway,

A large assortment of rich PARIS GOODS, imported from France direct, selling at a great sacrifice to close the concern.

This stock was all manufactured for the first house in this line established in the South for many years, and consists in part of Bronzes, Buhl, and other furniture, Chandeliers Clocks, Candelabras, Mirrors, Porcelain China, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Glassware, and Fancy Articles of rare quality, Lace Curtains, Upholsterers' and Cabinet-makers' materials.

P. MALLARD.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

THE
Great National Painting,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
HIS LITERARY FRIENDS
AT
SUNNYSIDE,
BY
F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT
THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Devlin & Co.

Reduction in prices on
WINTER STOCK,
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Genuine Honey Soap,

Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A cure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Ladies' Balmorals, Wedding Slips and Gaiters; Gents' Toilet Slips for presents, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

COOK—CANFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER COOK and CORNELIA C., daughter of Jerome Canfield, all of Brooklyn.

CARMALT—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. George Dowdale Johnson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Owego, N. Y., Dr. WILLIAM HENRY CARMALT, of New-York City, and LAURA WOOLSEY JOHNSON, youngest daughter of William Samuel Johnson, of Stratford.

COCHRANE—SPIES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., JOHN W. COCHRANE and HILAH M., daughter of Adam W. Spies, Esq., all of this City.

DE BOST—LUDLAM.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. J. S. Holmes, LEON A. DE BOST, of New-York, and LOUISE, daughter of Silas Ludlam, Esq., of the former place.

EAGER—MAYBURY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, in Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Mr. CHARLES EAGER, of New-York, and Miss MARY MAYBURY, of the former place.

FOULKE—PECK.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, J. BRION FOULKE and NELLIE M., daughter of Curtis Peck.

GESNER—FIELD.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Church, this City, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, BROWER GESNER, M. D., Surgeon 10th regiment New-York State Volunteers, and FRANCES A., youngest daughter of Geo. Field, Esq. No cards.

HONEYWELL—BEALS.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Diller, EUGENE HONEYWELL and CAROLINE E., eldest daughter of the late Levi J. Beals, all of Brooklyn.

HITCHCOCK—BONNEAU.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburgh, F. HITCHCOCK, of Williamsburgh, and ANNE E. BONNEAU, eldest daughter of Francis Bonneau, of this City. No cards.

LOCKWOOD—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD and CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Henry Wheeler, all of this City.

MOORE—HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Market-st. Church, by Rev. W. R. Tompkins, Mr. WILLIAM T. MOORE, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Miss HENRIETTA HULL, of New-York City.

MEYER—YOUNGS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, LEONHARD A. MEYER and LAONIE GRAHAM, daughter of Thomas F. Youngs, Esq.

NICHOLS—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Collegiate Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JOHN H. NICHOLS and MARY E., daughter of Allan Clark, Esq., all of this City.

THORNE—CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, in Trinity Church, Middletown Point, N. J., by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, JOHN L. THORNE, of Hastings, Minn., and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Capt. J. H. Chapman.

VAN RENSSELAER—HECKSCHER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and MARIA COSTER, daughter of Charles A. Heckscher.

VAN ZANDT—GREGORY.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, Mr. THEODORE VAN ZANDT and ANNA, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Gregory.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Lieut. CHARLES ATKINSON, R. M., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—In Beloit, Wis., on Saturday, Dec. 5, Dr. RALPH L. BRIGGS, of Honesdale, Penn., in the 37th year of his age.

☞ Massachusetts and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, FREDERICK WILLIAM BROWN, the only child of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 East 34th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

BATTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, SARAH, wife of Patrick Battle, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, 18th-st., below 3d-av.

COUDERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, MARIE LEONIE, daughter of Léoace and Nora Coudert, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, near Pelhamville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, and those from the City will find carriages in waiting at Pelhamville on the arrival of the 9¾ A. M. New-Haven train, to convey them to the residence of Mr. Coudert.

EDGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a painful illness, CLEMENTINE UNDERHILL, wife of James Edgar, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLETCHER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at Valley Stream, Queens County, L. I., ANDREW FLETCHER, in the 80th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Foster Meadow Church Grounds for interment, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons, William, Andrew and Alexander, of New-York, who wish to attend his funeral, can do so by taking the 11½ A. M. Long Island cars from Hunter's Point for Jamaica. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey them to the funeral, and return to 5 P. M. train for New-York. Boats leave for the cars from James-slip, at 11 A. M., and 34th-st. Ferry at 11½ A. M.

FOWLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, MARIE ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of William B. Fowle, of Medfield, late of Boston, Mass. Her remains will be taken to Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass.

FREEBORN.—In Hudson, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, GEORGE FREEBORN, son of the late Thomas Freeborn, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

GRIMSTEED.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, HENRY GRIMSTEED, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11, without further notice.

GORSLINE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec 9, GERTRUDE R. GORSLINE, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hunter's Point Ferry at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, JOHN GORDON, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 168 Sullivan-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GIRAUD.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Mrs. SARAH M., widow of Joseph Giraud, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, EDWARD B. HUGHES, son of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his wife's father, Joseph T. Sanger, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Clove-road and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HARLOW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, of diphtheria, SUSAN ABBOT, youngest child of Daniel B. and Catherine W. Harlow, aged 2 years and 9 months.

HOLMES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LUKE BEDELL, third son of Luke H. and Caroline Holmes, aged 17 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MAXWELL.—In Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, SAMUEL MAXWELL, M. D., aged 80 years.

MCBURNEY.—In Castleblayney, Ireland, on Monday, Nov. 23, JOHN MCBURNEY, M. D., F. R. C. S., in the 65th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, ELLEN L., beloved daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, aged 16 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Bloomfield-st., from thence to St. Mary's Church, where a Solemn Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SANDS.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, GEORGE W. SANDS, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives, and the friends of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, in Milton, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hudson Railroad Depot, Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,

NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON,
THE GREAT BLOOD, LUNG AND LIVER PHYSICIAN,
NO. 546 BROADWAY.

Hon. J. B. Olney, Esq., District-Attorney of Greene County, N. Y., and one of the most staunch and eminent lawyers in this country, comes forward and places his testimony upon record *gratuitously*, in appreciation of the great and lasting benefit he has received:

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—In accordance with this sentiment, allow me to add my evidence to the many thousands that are showered gratuitously upon Prof R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., from all sections of the country, in appreciation of his eminent and superior abilities and qualifications in the speedy and safe removal of *diseases of the Liver and Blood*, and other hitherto considered incurable ailments, by the use of his new and improved theory and remedies, having myself been successfully treated by him for a *scrofulous* affection of the blood, which he quickly removed after all other treatment had utterly failed.

After having treated with the most unparalleled success over *twenty thousand patients* afflicted with chronic or lingering diseases, within a short period of time, it can be no longer denied that his theory and remedies are the only ones that should be generally adopted.

It further gives me great pleasure to assure the afflicted public that in Prof. HAMILTON they have a *true friend*—one in whom they can place the most *unbounded confidence* in skill and exemplary character and honesty of purpose.

JAMES B. OLNEY.

CITY TESTIMONIAL.

No. 376 FOURTH-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to add my experience to the many sufferers who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of premature graves. I had been gradually sinking for ten years with a congested liver, which so completely destroyed my health, that I seldom escaped three months without being confined to my bed for weeks at a time, and to discourage me most of all, my physician seriously informed me that my liver was *perforated*, and there was no cure to such a disease. At this period I had become almost helpless at times, and could not turn over in bed without first being placed in a sitting posture. My complexion was frightfully sallow, and my whole face was parched with morphine. My sufferings were intolerable, and becoming low-spirited, I sorrowfully settled my mind down, without a single ray of hope, to nurse my liver as well as I could, but fully expecting to die in a few months. Fortunately, however, I heard of your successful treatment in liver diseases, and immediately procured some of your medicine. Now I am quite another being. I can eat and sleep with as much zest as any of my neighbors; I can walk all day, and in short, freely enjoy the use of my faculties when and as I will. I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I began to take your medicine in August last, and my skin has also regained its original color. You do not know how grateful I feel toward you for this improvement in my health, and if my name and testimony can in any way serve you, or prove instrumental in pointing out relief to those now suffering as I was, I here freely give you both, and with a hearty good will, sign myself

Very truly yours,

To Dr. LOCKROW. Mrs. EMMA GIBBS.

Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Send for our pamphlet with testimonials gratis. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address
Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnuafilla, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, foetid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.

My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most STYLISH, FASHIONABLE and DESIRABLE ever offered in this City.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, which for good taste in design is unequalled.
☞ All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GAS-HEATING STOVES—GAS-HEATING STOVES.—Warm your rooms with the new patent Gas-Heating Stove, with the new regulator and atmosphere purifier. No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry. Economical, cheap, portable. Price $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12. NEW-YORK GAS-STOVE WORKS.
No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 267 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant.
Pearl $1 a pair.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the 1st Ward Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at No. 9 Albany-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central Committee and Young Men's Central Committee of the City and County of New-York; also officers of the Ward Association for the ensuing year.
Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,
D. H. PRINTUP, Recording Secretary.

THIRD WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, the members of this Association will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at No. 272 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees for 1864. Also for the election of officers of the Association.
By order, JOHN M. COSTA, President.
E. WARNER, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl sts., for the election of delegates to the Central and Young Men's Union Committees, and for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIrections of the Union Central Committee the Fifth Ward Union Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent the Ward in the Union Central and Young men's Union Central Committee for the year 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order. THOS. OUTWATER, Pres't.
WM. A. SYMMS, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, in accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, at Golden's Hall, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Union Committees for the ensuing year. DAVID B. DWIRE, President.
GEORGE GRUNDY, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASOCIATION.—A meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 678 Hudson-st., at 7½ o'clock, to elect five Delegates to the Union Central Committee; also five Delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, officers of the Association, and Ward Committee for the ensuing year.
A. VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and Young Men's Committee, also to elect officers of the Association and an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
N. D. THAYER, Sec. W. H. GEDNEY, Pres.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and officers of the Association, and members

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
976	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2167	11,000
204	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
1106	2,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks, Bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.

WM. S. CHARNLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY. Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,103 1,419, 1,574, 1,690, 1,979, 1,990, 2,168, 2 228, 2,338, 2,368, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,423, 2,598, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890. will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz., Nos. 184, 251, 264, 312, 406, 435, 508, 580, 591, 656, 859, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1056, 1142, 1156, 1173, 1386, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., }
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863. }

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

MANSFIELD, SANDUSKY AND NEWARK Sinking Fund Bonds; Bellefontaine and Indiana Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies Stock bought. GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 30 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS, FROM $500 TO $6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 333 Broome-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$500,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 49 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. **VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE,
for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of this State, which cost over $200,000, and insures for $120,000. Good bondsman.
Apply to WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ARRANGEMENT made with the Governor of the State of Indiana, we will, on and after the 16th inst., advance the interest due from that State to the holders of the State's Fives, and Two and One-half per Cents, which fell due on the first day of July last. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Parties to whom Indiana Five and Two and One-half per Cent. Stocks have been transferred since the first day of July last, will please notify me of the same, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

J. K. GAPEN.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the subject of providing for the liquidation of the mortgage debt of the Company, and for providing the Company with the requisite working capital. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that

The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1845 and 1855, and that it increased from 46,000 in 1853 to 70,000 in 1857, and is now about 85,000.

No reason exists why this increase should not continue.

The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.

One of them consists of about 300 lots within a few minutes' walk of the Market-st depot, valued at $350 to $500 each; another consists of about 100 lots, valued at $300 each; and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $50 to $100 each.

For other particulars apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.) No. 19 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing 7 3-10 acres, very beautifully located, at North Englewood, N. J. Address W. N., box No. 680 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged; abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, A FURNISHED house until the 1st of May; 35 minutes from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad; boat's Pier No. 2 North River, or 50 minutes from Jersey City by dummy cars; to a good tenant and prompt pay it will be let for $200 and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr J. H. WATSON, No. 290 Broadway, or PETER L. HYDE, No. 552 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 11 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; (rent per annum $400.) Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated and one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $65 per acre. Any person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes.
HUGH CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 365½ acres, and at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to
WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE LOFTS No. 284 Broadway, fronting the Park. One of the best stands for a jobber, fancy goods or fire insurance office, at a very moderate rent. Apply at Room No. 15, New-York Hotel, or LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 6th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 18,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might perhaps, should he choose, find occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 84, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN, A FURNISHED basement, between Canal st. and Union-square, near Broadway. Address B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A TWO-seated pleasure sleigh, in perfect order. Inquire at the manufactory of WALTER L. LECOUNT.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 231 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, and depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,627, upon which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheeler & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Dec. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes
SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES, BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES, WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
Of GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING SUITES,

besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-à-têtes, etageres, whatnots,

TWO PIANO-FORTES,

and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
207 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
68 Russian Pistols.
220 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Muskетoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
483 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
600 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., near Beach, the residence of Joseph Stuart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, rockers, side and easy chairs, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

DEC. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 19th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 6 inches by 70 feet deep.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. STORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 16 lots on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., between Park and Myrtle avs.; together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 48 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,
Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,)
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army and Clothing Equipage in this City,

Cavalry Uniform Jackets,
Artillery Uniform Coats,
Sets of Brigade Headquarters Books,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of the material of which they propose to make the jackets, state in their bids the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets, or Books," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEAS

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cu

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN SROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1. or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st. D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syph ilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

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Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
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Consignees will without delay attend to the entry of their goods, and call at the office of the undersigned and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

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A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
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$6,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business, where the amount, together with a large interest upon the same, will be amply secured. Communications, addressed BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$4,000, FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN a manufacturing business; has been in the present location over 14 years. The present partner is desirous of leaving New-York. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

$500.—A RARE CHANCE—A PARTNER wanted to act as treasurer, and share in the most lucrative, money-making traveling business in this country, paying $1,500 weekly profit, as will be seen by applying at No. 503 Broadway, Room No. 6.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—The photograph and ambrotype gallery, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., for sale very cheap, as the owner has left the City. Apply at the gallery.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business which is secured by a patent. Address A. Z., 210 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR sale to close an estate, or exchanged for bonds and mortgages, or City or county property, to the amount of say $14,000. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863,
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Romantic Opera, in four acts, by Carl Maria Von Weber.

Agathe	Mlle. Frederici
Aennchen	Mlle. Canissa
Ottokar	Herr Steinecke
Max	Herr Habelmann
Caspar	Herr Wetmüch
Cuno	Herr Graff

CONDUCTOR ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
Prices as usual.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863,
GRAND GALA MATINEE
when, by general request,
FIDELIO
will be repeated.
Admission to all parts of the house ☞ FIFTY CENTS. ☜
MONDAY, Dec. 14,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
OF
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.
GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."
Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera.
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera.
} With the kind permission of Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. G. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Accompanyist ..... Sig. ABELLA
Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.
Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:
Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke,	Henry L. Hull, Esq.,
Hon. H. J. Raymond,	Dr. Mott Francis,
Dr. Valentine Mott,	Dr. Samuel Francis,
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Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt,	Thomas Barclay, Esq.,
Gen. William Hall,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Moncrief,	

ADMISSION ..... ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.
There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
Doors will be opened at 7; entertainment to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
A GRAND MATINE

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the Commissioner.

The Report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs is full of interest, but does not exhibit the condition of Indian affairs in a very favorable light. In Oregon the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains are at peace, but east of those mountains they are all engaged in active hostilities. In California the condition is not satisfactory. The reservations are nearly worthless. The mining operations of the whites are constantly encroaching upon the rights of the Indians, which gives rise to frequent hostilities. The Commissioner urges Congress to harmonize the conflicting interests of the Indians and whites. In New-Mexico the Indians are mostly hostile, and their government is very expensive, $3,000,000 being fruitlessly expended every year, without any adequate results. In Colorado there have been slight disturbances, due only to small, roving bands. The Indians are much divided, and it has been found very difficult to make any general binding treaty with them. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are especially nomadic.

In Dakota affairs are also unsatisfactory. The tribes have lost their crops by drouth, and their condition is pitiful. The agent's means of relief are inadequate. The Sioux of Minnesota have taken refuge with those of Dakota, and induced them to join their cause. There is urgent necessity for military posts along the Upper Missouri. Gen. SCULLY'S expedition could proceed no further than sixty miles above Fort Pierre, and could therefore effect little. Gen. SIBLEY has done little or no better. For the want of the military posts the whites and friendly Indians are without protection, and the failure to establish them has resulted in the loss of our control over the Indians. The most direct route to Idaho and its immense gold-bearing districts is cut off for the same reason. But with their establishment, and by help of negotiations, it is still hoped that a general war with these numerous and powerful tribes may be averted, and a just and honorable peace agreed on.

In the "Indian Country" very important events have transpired. The loyal Indians within its limits have suffered greatly and have fought bravely. The rebels still hold the "Indian Country," and the loyal Indians driven from it are now mostly located in Kansas and the country immediately south. The various tribes of the Superintendency are the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Wichitas, and other affiliated bands. The Osages have remained loyal, and, from their position, have been of inestimable value in protecting the frontier from rebel guerrillas. A new treaty has been negotiated with them, ceding land, and providing liberally for agricultural and educational purposes. The Quapaws have been loyal to a man. The Senecas and Shawnees were forced for a time into the rebellion, but returned to their allegiance at the first opportunity. The Seminoles number about 22,000, of whom two-thirds have remained loyal. The Wichitas, about 1,900, joined the rebels at an early day, and in a battle with other bands were utterly exterminated. The Cherokees, the most numerous, wealthy and intelligent of the tribes, remained loyal for a while, but being without protection or means of resistance, finally made a treaty with the rebels. But on the first appearance of our troops they returned to their allegiance, and have continued faithful and done good service as soldiers.

For many years the nation has been divided into two parties, one known as the Ross or Pin party, and by far the most powerful, under the leadership of JOHN ROSS. The other nation is the Rich or Treaty party, under the leadership of STAND WAITIE. The latter party, numbering, it is supposed, about one-third of the nation, has joined the rebels, and, with the assistance of other rebel Indians and whites, have gained the ascendancy and driven the Ross party from the country, compelling thousands to take refuge within our lines.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, until recently supposed to be unanimously rebel, are found to contain among them a strong party of Unionists, and a considerable portion of the people is ready to throw off the rebel authority on the appearance of a Union force. Finally, in relation to the Indians of this Superintendency, it is earnestly urged that the loyal be restored promptly to their homes and adequately protected for the future.

In the central districts there has been a gradual improvement among the tribes. The aggregate number in the districts is about 13,000. Nearly all the tribes have improved considerably in their habits, and agriculture and education are prospering, while the vices are being done away with in a great measure. The Potawatamies are the largest tribe, numbering 2,2?1, and are rapidly adopting the habits and opinions of the whites in respect to labor and the occupation of land. They have successful schools, good health, and the prospect of citizenship for their encouragement.

In the Northern Superintendency a treaty with the Chippewas and Pembinas has been negotiated by Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, and hostilities are no longer expected. The Chippewas of Lake Superior have been friendly as usual. They will be rapidly concentrated on Red Cliff Reservation. The Sioux of Minnesota, previously to their outbreak last Autumn, were advancing in civilization and comfort, having been well located on two reservations, and well cared for by Government. They are now—three-fourths of them—fugitives, and their lands under treaties forfeited. The condemned, whose sentence was suspended by the President, are still in custody at Rock Island. The remainder, and also the Winnebago Indians, were removed from Minnesota to a place about 80 miles above Bardali, on the Mississippi, where, from the failure of their crop, they have become entirely destitute. The Winnebagoes were innocent of complicity with the Sioux, and their removal unjust. Their trust lands have been sold to the amount of 30,229 50-100 acres, yielding $82,537 62-100.

In the Green Bay, Michigan and New-York Agencies there is no new or striking features. Various measures of legislation are recommended for the improvement of the condition of the Indians, and the settlement of their claims. The Indians of Arizona are over 58,000, by the estimate of Superintendent PARVIN, which is probably too large. They are mostly friendly, and in habits and modes of life far superior to the wandering tribes of the North. It is important to recognize formally their rights, and cultivate friendly relations. Several treaties of amity and peace have been agreed on with the Shoshones of Utah and Nevada. Heretofore these Indians have been the terror of the emigrants. Destitution drove them to plunder. They have been forced to sue for peace, and should be settled on suitable portions of their lands, relinquishing their title to the remainder. A verbal agreement for peace has been made with the Utes of Utah, and a treaty is believed to be now practicable. There is no longer any danger of hostilities between the Nez Perces and the miners flocking to their territories. A treaty has been negotiated by which the Indians cede to the United States 90,000 square miles of territory.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar will be called on Monday. *Part II.*—Short Causes, Nos. 4056, 4330, 4128, 3630, 2436, 4758, 3810, 4278, 4792. *Part III.*—Short Causes, No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 4093, 4517, 4541, 4075, 4487, 2201, 3939, 4253, 4493, 4471, 4113, 4133, 4725.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1182, 1607, 1931, 2132, 3320, 2141, 741, 335, 2248, 2259, 2260, 2261.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2775, 1161, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3007, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3109, 3021. *Part II.*—Nos. 428, 2058, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2076, 614, 2742, 2726, 2018, 658, 2794, 2792, 216, 2810.

A Faithless Clerk Sues for His Wages.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hearne.

Matthew Sinnott vs. *Jacob L. Phillips.*—The plaintiff in this case was employed as a clerk by the defendant, and engaged by him for one year, commencing on the 7th of September, 1862, for the sum of $300 a year. Plaintiff went to work for defendant, but received for his services only the sum of $50, and this suit is brought to recover the balance, $250.

Defendant admits the hiring of plaintiff, and says that plaintiff agreed to faithfully perform his duties, but he alleges that plaintiff wholly neglected to perform his duties as clerk, and appropriated to his own use property and moneys of the defendant, and of the customers of this defendant, to amount of over one thousand dollars, which defendant claims as an offset. The evidence of the defendant showed that plaintiff took various articles, watches, crape shawls, &c., and pledged them at Simpson's and other pawnbrokers. He had plaintiff arrested and taken to the Tombs. On his person was a large sum of money, which Sinnott admitted to be defendant's.

Case still on.

Wm. L. Kane, plaintiff's attorney; Beebe, Dean & Donaghue, defendant's attorney.

[Advertisement.]

HEROD'S OATH ASSUMED, THEN DENIED, and yet again assumed, and his crimes, with additional infamy, justified.

"SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST IN THE CONSTITUTION, NOR BY VIRTUE OF IT."—"We could not touch the institution, (Slavery,) but were bound by our fundamental law, and since we had sworn to abide by it honor, fidelity, integrity as well as patriotism, required us to abide by the compact." See these and many other absolute contradictions in the speeches of HENRY WARD BEECHER in England; also the libel on our Constitution and the perversion of morals and Christianity, in the assumption that our forbearance to interfere with the crime Slavery is the product of principle and Christian faith, or our forbearance toward a moral wrong, because our national policy seemed to dictate it, is an evidence that we are morally right. Can we allow such atrocious sentiments to become the standard of our morals and integrity, much less our Christianity?

[Advertisement.]

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA—

Having seen an advertisement, with this heading, by Scott & Co., falsely alleging that the Court had established their rights thereto, I hereby deny that any trial of the suit against them has yet taken place, and I caution everyone from selling any article under this name, as they will be sued forthwith. The genuine medicine can be obtained of HEGEMAN & Co., Broadway, and all elsewhere is spurious. I refer to Tyler & Story, my attorneys, as to the facts. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written description of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

How to W[illegible], How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, is the title of a very useful Hand-Book—price $2—published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—One of the pleasant indications that Christmas is not far off may be seen any one day in Broadway in the number of well-dressed gentlemen peering into the shop windows, and evidently anxious to find out what would be most acceptable in the way of Christmas presents to their lady friends. Ill-natured people say that nothing in the way of dress or ornament ever comes amiss to a woman; but we imagine that in these days of high prices useful gifts will obtain the preference, and of all useful gifts a handsome set of furs, such as a gentleman bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, last week, and asked him to keep till Christmas morning, will undoubtedly prove the most agreeable. "KNOX," queries some lady, "why, that is the name of my husband's hatter." "Very likely, madame, KNOX is the leader of the fashion in gentlemen's hats, but that does not prevent him from holding a most elegant and choice assortment of Ladies' Furs, manufactured from the rarest specimens and finished in the nicest manner, with direct reference to gifts for the holiday season." It not unfrequently happens that KNOX has to send two persons to the same house at Christmas and New-Year's—one to the front door with a Hat for the lady to present to her husband, and the other to the basement, where a set of Furs is smuggled in for the gentleman to present to his wife. Furs are very high this year, but the prices will be found unusually moderate at KNOX'S establishment, considering the quality and style of the garments. Already we notice crowds of gentlemen making inquiries and selections, and we advise those who wish to make a good choice to take an early opportunity of doing so. They can select a holiday Hat, and, at the same time a set of Furs for wife or daughter, which will secure sunshine at home for a week at least.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Extraordinary value, brilliant illustrations, interesting information, and the largest and most splendid Fashion Magazine. Contains one dollar's worth of full size patterns; all for 25 cents. Winter No. now ready. Splendid premiums to yearly subscribers at $1. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every lady should secure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS. They are acknowledged to be the most convenient, economical and perfect arrangements for raising the dress gracefully and uniformly all round ever introduced. Price 50 cents. No. 473 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 10, 1863.

$29,000 U.S.6s.5-20s Co.	100¾	100 Hudson R. R.	120
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes..Oct. & Ap.	106¾	50 do	119⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98	1000 do	119⅜
5,000 do	98⅛	200 do	b30.120
5,000 Ky. State 6s	104	50 do	b30.119⅜
7,000 Ind. St. 6s	87⅜	1000 Hud. Riv. R. Scrip. 92	
32,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59	500 Harlem R.	88⅜
8,000 N. C. State 6s	58	1000 Reading R.	118¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 66¾	400 do	s10.118¾
10,800 do	66¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30.125
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	25 do	125
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	119	300 do	125⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	92⅜	200 do	b10.125⅜
5,000 do	92⅞	250 do	125¼
8,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	75	88 Panama R.	102
70,000 Amer. Gold	148¾	50 M. S. & N. I.	78
400 Canton Co	b30 32	200 do	78¼
50 do	31⅞	300 Ill. Cen. R. S.	117
650 Cumb. Coal Prf	30⅛	400 do	s30.117
200 do	b10 30⅝	500 do	b15.117
100 do	s30 30⅝	400 do	116¾
14 Quick. M. Co	64⅜	500 do	s30 116⅜
300 do	63	20 Cleve. & Pitts	102⅜
200 do	63⅜	900 do	103⅜
400 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅜	1500 do	103¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	35⅜	300 do	s10.103⅝
100 do	35¼	400 do	s30.103⅝
100 do	35¾	400 do	103⅜
50 Pacific Mail	b30 216⅜	100 do	b30.104
100 do	b30.216	200 do	103¾
50 do	214⅞	600 do	b30 104¾
100 do	214¾	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	106⅜
100 do	s60 213¾	150 do	106¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	111⅛
5 do	132⅞	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 102
200 do	132	500 do	s30 102
700 do	132⅛	200 do	102
100 do	b30.132⅜	350 Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	53
100 do	s60 131⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	48
500 do	s10.132	1300 do	50
1200 Erie R.	105	650 P., Ft. W. & C.	81
500 do	s5.105	100 do	s10 80¾
600 do	b10.105	300 do	b15 81¾
200 do	b30.105¾	100 A. & T. H. R.	54
400 do	104¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	45
150 do	s10 104⅞	100 do	s30 45
10 Erie R. Prf	101¾	200 do	45¼
100 do	101⅜	300 do	b15 45⅜
150 do	101¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,600 U.S. 6s.5-20s, Cou.	106¾	200 Reading R.	118¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes..Oct. & Ap	106¾	400 do	118⅝
150,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	102¾	600 do	s10.118⅝
10,000 do	102⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅛
2,000 do New	98⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	78¾
2,000 do	98	50 do	b30 78¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	66⅜	100 do	b30 79
5,000 Amer. Gold	148¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10 116¾
10,000 do	149⅛	100 Hudson R. R.	119⅝
20,000 do	149⅜	200 do	119¾
100 Canton Co	32	100 do	s30 119¾
300 do	32⅛	20 do	120
200 New-York Cen.	s60.132	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	b10.104¾
50 do	132¾	200 do	104
400 do	132⅛	100 do	s10 104
100 do	s30.132	500 do	b10.104¾
100 do	132	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	10 ¾
100 do	s60.131¾	100 do	s10 106¾
500 Cum. Coal Prf	31	200 do	106¾
500 Erie Railroad	b10.105	200 do	106¾
400 do	105	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	s60 81
400 do	s10.104¾	1000 do	81¾
500 do	s30.104¾	100 do	b10 81⅞
800 do	104¾	100 do	s10 81¾
500 do	s30 104¾	300 do	b30 81¾
100 do	s60 104¾	100 do	s60 81¾
100 Erie R. Prf	101¾	50 Alt. & T. H. R.	54
100 Chic. & Alt.	83⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

350 Erie Railway	105¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s3.102¾
100 do	b3.105¾	50 do	102¾
200 do	s3 105¾	50 do	102⅞
200 do	b3.105⅞	200 do	s3 102⅞
100 do	105⅞	300 do	103
800 do	b10 105¾	100 do	s3 103
100 Hud. R. R.	119¾	200 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	81¾
100 do	119⅜	200 do	81⅜
400 Harlem R.	88¾	100 do	b3 81⅝
200 do	88⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. P.	76
100 Ill. Cen. R.	b3.117⅞	50 Canton Co	32
400 Cleve. & P. R.	104¼	100 Cumb. Coal	b10 31
500 Gal. & Chi. R.	s3.106¾	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	51
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	111¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold.	s3.150¾	100 Erie R. Prf.	101¾
10,000 do	b3.150¾	300 Clev. & Pitts.	b3 104¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60.132	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s3.107⅜
100 do	b3.132⅞	100 do	107⅜
300 do	b10.132	100 do	s3.107⅝
1100 Erie R.	105⅜	150 Chic. & R. I.	103
500 do	s3.105⅜	50 do	103⅛
500 do	b3.105⅜	500 do	s60.103⅜
200 do	105⅜	600 do	103⅜
500 do	b10 105⅜	200 do	103⅜
300 do	b3 105⅜	350 do	b3 103⅜
300 do	s30 105¾	100 do	s60.103⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	b5.120⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	82
100 do	b3.120⅜	400 do	82⅛
100 M. Se. & N. I.	79⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.	b3 52
400 Ill Central	117⅜	200 Cumb. Coal	31⅜
100 do	b3.117⅜	100 do	s3 31⅜
50 do	s30 117⅜	200 do	31⅜
450 do	117⅜		

THURSDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Gold and Stock markets recovered from the depression of yesterday, after the actual tenor and probable effect of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty was made generally public. As nothing was discovered in the subsequent Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to immediately disturb the market either way, the Gold speculators for the rise availed of the *short* sales on yesterday's excitement to advance the price. At the First Board the sales were at 148¾; at the Second Board, 149⅞@⅝, and subsequently, on the Street, at 150@150½ ₱ cent., up to the usual hour—4 o'clock—of closing the newspaper quotations. At a still later hour we heard of sales at 151@151½ ₱ cent. in GILPIN'S Gold Room.

The Stock Market ruled dull through the forenoon, though at no lower prices than last night. On some of the Western Roads the demand was better, and the bidding stiffer than on Wednesday. The miscellaneous Shares were higher on Pacific Mail, and steady on other descriptions. The Government long Stocks were firmer in the bidding, and there was a large demand for the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes convertible into these Stocks. In the afternoon the general market was disposed to firmness, but without decided activity. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday night, the market generally leaving off steady, and the Western Roads in demand. The Gold and Exchange rates firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	148¾	151	Mich. Central	125	125⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109⅜	Mich. Southern	78¾	79⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅝	133	Mich. Guaran'd	131	133⅛
Erie	104⅜	105⅜	Illinois Cen	116⅜	117⅜
Erie Preferred	101⅜	101⅜	Pittsburgh	103⅜	104⅜
Hudson	120	120	Fort Wayne	80⅜	82⅜
Pacific Mail	212	214¾	Rock Island	101⅜	103⅜
Harlem	88¾	91	Galena	106⅜	107⅜
Canton	31½	32⅜	Reading	118	118⅝
Treas. Certs.	dew.	98⅛	98⅜	Quicksilver	63⅜	63⅝
Toledo	111⅜	112⅜	Chicago and A.	82	82
Northwest	44¾	45¾	Marinosa	25	25⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Ocean	95
Manhattan	40	American Exchange	107
Merchants'	100	Chatham	100
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	107
America	125	Hanover	100
Greenwich	160	Irving	100
Merchants' Exch	99	Metropolitan	115
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	101
State of New-York	102	Park	135
Commerce	106	New-York Ex. Bk	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen. '75	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2d pref	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103¾	Al. & T. R. 2ds, Inc	81
N. Y. Cen. '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103⅜
Erie firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90
Erie seconds, '79	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74
Erie fourths, '80	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Har. seconds, '64	100¾	New J. C. seconds	113
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107⅜
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Michigan S. seconds	104⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
N. Ind. Goshen L. '68	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	103⅛	Chic. & Alton Income	91

It is not probable that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disturb the present course of the Money Market, which looks to rather increased ease in supply at 7 ₱ cent. The Secretary evidently contemplates no change in the general policy of his negotiations under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and March 3, 1863. The former act—authorizing the Popular 5-20 years Loan—will soon be exhausted by voluntary subscriptions from the people, and the latter will be availed of without relying upon further advances from the Associated Banks. The whole tenor of his Report reflects the confidence with which Mr. CHASE relies upon his present authority for the conduct of the Treasury, with very slight alterations in the act of March last—under which only $200,000,000, out of the $900,000,000 authorized, has been used—to the possible emergencies of the next fiscal year.

The Treasury Office received to-day $672,350 for the Popular Loan, and $202,000 in Gold for Customs.

The Annual Report of the New-York Central Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1863, submitted to the meeting of the Stockholders at Albany, yesterday, is not so favorable, by nearly half a million dollars, in the *net* income of the year as anticipated from the large gross receipts. The latter, as heretofore indicated, closely approach eleven million of dollars. But it appears that the operating expenses of the Road have increased at the rate of three per cent. as compared with the *pro rata* of expenses to earnings in 1862, say from a small fraction under *sixty per cent.* to a small fraction under *sixty-three per cent.* We assume that the advance in the price of labor and the market value of the supplies for the support and renewal of the roadway and equipments, will account in a considerable measure for this difference. The net income is, notwithstanding, equal to 11½ per cent. upon the Capital Stock, after the usual appropriation to the Sinking Fund, the avails of which reduced the Funded Debt of the Company during the year, $290,000.

The comparative result of the year, so far as the Income on the Stock is concerned, is, in brief, that *seven per cent.* was paid in 1863 by way of Dividends, and $1,074,948 carried to the Surplus of Income Account, as against *six per cent.* divided in 1862, and $1,113,916 carried to the Surplus of Income Account. This account now figures an undivided balance of $3,765,243, equal to 15.56 ₱ cent. on the present Capital of $24,209,000, as against Sept. 30, 1862, $2,690,295—equal to 11.21 ₱ cent. on the then Capital of $24,000,000. The increase of Capital—$209,000—is made by the conversion of Bonds of 1876.

The following is the statement of the gross and net earnings of the year:

GROSS EARNINGS—FISCAL YEAR 1863.

	1863	vs.	1862.
From passengers	$2,930,341		$2,389,724
Freight	7,498,509		6,607,331
Mail and miscellaneous	468,781		359,772
Total	$10,897,631		$9,356,827
Expenses	6,842,633		5,407,750
Net result	$4,054,998		$3,749,077
Pro rata expenses	62.80 ₱ ct.		59.93 ₱ ct.

The application of the net earnings was as follows, compared with the previous year:

	1863	vs.	1862.
Interest on Debt	$998,110		$1,021,193
Rent of Niagara Falls Road	60,000		60,000
Sinking Fund	112,060		113,968
Dividends	1,680,000		1,440,000
Income Tax	50,400		
Bad Debts charged off	79,400		
Together	$2,980,060		$2,635,161
Added to Surplus	1,074,948		1,113,916
Making, as above	$4,054,998		$3,749,077

DEBT AND CAPITAL OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

	Sept. 30, 1862.	Sept. 30, 1863.
Debt Certif., less in S. Fund	$7,350,000 00	$7,146,103 88
Bonds payable in 1864	3,000,000 00	2,949,200 00
Debts of former Co. outst'dg.	257,118 22	253,569 23
Bds. for F. Debts former Cos.	1,498,000 00	1,448,000 00
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	663,000 00	663,000 00
Bonds for Real Estate	165,000 00	165,000 00
Bonds to B. and N. Falls Co.	79,500 00	78,000 00
Bonds of B. and N. Falls Co.	24,000 00	24,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	252,975 15	235,775 15
Conv. Bonds, payable in 1876	990,000 00	*781,000 00
Bonds payable in 1887		36,000 00
Total amt. of Fund. Debt	$14,279,593 37	$13,779,648 36
Capital Stock	24,000,000 00	*24,209,000 00
Tot. am'. F. D. & Cap. St.	$38,279,593 37	$37,988,648 36

*Difference by conversion.

The cost of the Road and its equipment and other property, by actual outlay, together with the unpaid premiums on the consolidated value of the property in 1853, compare as follows with last year:

	Sept. 30, 1862	Sept. 30, 1863.
Actual outlay	$31,787,388	$32,740,068
Outstanding Premiums	7,429,500	7,221,104
Total	$39,216,898	$39,964,172

The present Report remarks as follows on the employment of part of the Income Surplus in Construction Account:

The amount of Income used for the Construction and Investment Accounts, as shown by the Report of last year, independently of the item of Fuel and Supplies referred to below, was		$1,719,884 89
The amount so used was, at the close of the fiscal year just ended, as shown by the following statement		$2,767,488 64
Construction Account	$32,740,068 02	
Investment Account	791,965 00	
Total	$33,532,033 02	
Capital Stock	$24,209,000 00	
Funded Debt, less Debt Certificates and Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, for premiums allowed at Consolidation	6,555,544 38	$30,764,544 38
Total		$2,767,488 64

To the amount shown at the close of each fiscal year, as above, should be added, for the purpose of showing the full result, the value of Fuel and Supplies not included in the assets of the Company, as will appear from the Inventory and Balance Sheet contained in the Report, $1,000,000 00.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, SEPT. 30, 1863.

Cost of property as above		$39,964,772
Cash and cash means		1,392,258
State Line and other Stocks		791,965
Fuel and supplies	$1,519,829	
Less Supply Fund set apart	1,000,000	519,829
Bills Receivable, &c		191,056
Total		$42,859,880
Capital	$24,209,000	
Funded debt	13,779,648	
Bills payable	284,411	
Accrued interest	329,887	
September expenses, since paid	448,978	
Unclaimed dividends	5,329	
United States Tax account	45,384	39,094,637
Leaving undivided surplus		$3,765,243

COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1861-2.	1862-3.
October	$827,036	$1,018,375
November	952,960	968,228
December	872,985	1,002,198
January	749,162	920,272
February	661,556	780,167
March	710,714	867,590
April	770,223	911,307
May	736,174	839,126
June	630,417	841,165
July	749,871	919,512
August	763,841	1,079,[illegible]
September	862,744	[illegible]
Total	$9,356,827	$10,897,631

TRAFFIC SINCE SEPT. 30.

	1862.	1863.
October	$1,019,375	$1,038,496
November	968,226	1,043,514
Total	$1,986,603	$2,082,010

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 23,128 bbls. Flour, 414 bbls. and 3,201 bags Corn Meal, 25,093 bushels Wheat, 5,358 bushels Corn, 680 bushels Rye, 7,675 bushels Barley, 73,076 bushels Oats, 3,516 pkgs. Provisions, 1,243 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet to-day at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request and steady. Middlings, 79c. ₱ lb., Sales and resales, since our last, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much more active to-day, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 23,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ..... $5 85 @$6 10
Extra State ..... 6 25 @ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 95 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 7 35 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 55 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee ..... 6 55 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand and firmer. Sales 750 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy, at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $6 for common State, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 113,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 49@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand to-day, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales were made of 94,000 bushels, at $1 24@$1 25, closing at about $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 23 for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Further sales of 75,000 bushels Mixed Western, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, between the 1st and 20th of next February, were reported at $1 50, and 50,000 bushels at $1 60, in separate loads, same time and terms, securities exchanged, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 30@$1 33 ₱ bushel. Oats are in more request and dearer. We quote Canada at 86c.@88c.; Western, 87c.@89c.; State, 88c.@89c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand at $1 32@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 19,000 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,200 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 650 bbls. New-Orleans, at auction, at 68c.@73½c., for new crop, and 35c.@45c. for Old, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 95@$3 ₱ gallon; Resin, $30@$45 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at buoyant prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm at